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ABSTRACT

This report provides information on 12 indicators of child and adolescent health, education, and economic status in West Virginia at the state and county level. The report includes a state profile, a minority profile, and 55 county profiles. Each of the indicators is discussed on a state-wide basis. The bulk of the report consists of 1-page county profiles, each of which contains a chart showing the percentage increase or decrease in each of the 12 indicators from 1980 to 1992, actual rates in each period, state rate, and county rank, as well as tables outlining county demographic and family income data. The data indicate that between 1980 and 1992, fewer children were dying before the first birthday, fewer teenagers were dropping out of school, more eligible children were enrolled in Head Start, and fewer teenagers were dying from injuries. On the negative side, a greater percentage of West Virginia's babies were born with low birth-weight, a greater percent of unmarried teenagers were having babies, and a greater number of children received free or reduced-price school meals. Appendixes provide information about indicator definitions, methodology, and sources, along with the raw data for each county. (MDM)

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Kids Count Data Book

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1994 COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD WELL-BEING

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Foreword

The 1994 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book is the third annual profile of the condition of West Virginia's children. A project of the WV KIDS COUNT Fund* in collaboration with the West Virginia University Survey Research Center, WV KIDS COUNT brings together the best available data to measure the health, economic, educational and social well-being of children in West Virginia.

In 1989, the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Center for the Study of Social Policy launched KIDS COUNT. This initiative is premised on the belief that the more the public and policy-makers know about the status and needs of children, the greater the likelihood those needs will be addressed.

Funded in 1991, WV KIDS COUNT is one of 47 similar projects in other states.

The 1994 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book measures twelve indicators of child and adolescent health, education and economic status. It also includes background information for each county, including demographic and family income data.

This year's WV KIDS COUNT Data Book uses the same indicators of child well-being as last year's book. A new feature this year is a display of five maps called " West Virginia Families At Risk". These depict the status of counties on five indicators. The maps vividly portray the risks for West Virginia families. The maps also well illustrate a cluster of counties that repeatedly show up in the worst third of the state.

"Families At Risk" is made up of the following indicators: Percent Births To Unmarried Teens; Percent Births To Mothers With Less Than A 12th Grade Education; Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies; Median Family Income (1990 Dollars); and Percent High School Dropouts. The maps are located on pages 8 and 9.

County level information on the percentage of children in poverty and the percentage of single-parent families is not updatable in 1992 because this data is from the census and is updated by county every ten years.

KIDS COUNT believes this data is very important to understanding how our families and children are faring, and so this and other 1990 demographic data is included.

Last year's WV KIDS COUNT Data Book inspired community action for at-risk children and helped many communities secure funding for programs targeted to at-risk youth. The print and broadcast media has increased its reportage on kids. There is more editorial commentary on children and more people see the connection between at-risk children and our future.

WV KIDS COUNT is forging partnerships between business, human services and the religious community. WV KIDS COUNT Mini-Grants also helped support community action and will continue to do so in the coming year. Making KIDS COUNT in West Virginia is a shared enterprise. Consider how you might join in the support of the children of West Virginia. We all need to do more. To join a constituency for children and become part of the solution, call 1-800-834-8323.

**WV KIDS COUNT Fund is the new name of the West Virginia Task Force on Children, Youth and Families founded in 1989.*

Overview and Key Findings

West Virginia is a small rural state with 1.8 million people including nearly half a million children living in 55 diverse counties. Folks are proud of their homes, their families and their place. West Virginia has no cities; its largest town is the state capitol with a population of about 65,000. The transformation of West Virginia's economy from manufacturing to services has made it poorer and more sparsely populated. West Virginia's families and children fare much better than its economic status would indicate. West Virginians create success in adversity and will continue to do so.

Data collected for the 1994 KIDS COUNT Data Book shows that despite gains in some indicators of child well-being, there is much to be done to improve the lives of families and children in our state.

The good news is that over the last 12 years fewer of our children are dying before their first birthday, fewer teens are dropping out of school, more eligible children are enrolled in Head Start and fewer teens are dying from injuries.

These improvements tell us much about what works. We can build on these successes. The improvements in infant mortality and the high school dropout rate are good illustrations. In each case, a substantial commitment to reform was made by key public and private institutions.

Prevention programs, policies and strategies were developed and implemented and both the public and private sectors were actively involved in creating the solutions.

How West Virginia's Children Are Doing

WV KIDS COUNT Indicator	State Trends 1980-1992	County Trends 1980-1992
Percent low birth-weight babies	4.4% Worse	29 Counties Worse
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.5% Better	43 Counties Better
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	32.2% Better	38 Counties Better
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	17.1% Better	48 Counties Better
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	62.6% Worse	52 Counties Worse
Percent high school dropouts	38.3% Better	53 Counties Better
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	18.7% Better	40 Counties Better
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	20.2% Better	53 Counties Better
Percent children in poverty (1980- 1990)	40.0% Worse	47 Counties Worse

Overview And Key Findings, continued

West Virginia should also be proud of its overall improvement in child well-being over the last four years. According to the National KIDS COUNT Data Books, the state's ranking improved from 38 in 1990 to 27 in 1994.

The bad news is that a greater percent of West Virginia's babies are born with low birth-weight. Low birth-weight is associated with immediate and future risks to a newborn infant, as well as learning problems when they reach school. A greater percent of unmarried teens are having babies - a sure predictor of economic hardship for both the infant and the teen mother. The percent of births to mothers with less than a high school education remains alarmingly high at 25 percent of all births. An increasing number of children are receiving free or reduced-priced school meals reflecting increased financial distress among West Virginia families.

The counties with the greatest concentration of high risk factors are the southern counties. Unfortunately, this is also where many of our children live and where most of our unmarried teens are having babies. Children in McDowell, Raleigh, Logan and Lincoln Counties are particularly at risk. Each of these counties has at least three indicators in the bottom third of the state. Boone, Fayette, Logan, McDowell, Mingo, Raleigh and Summers Counties all have a seriously high percentage of high school dropouts. Boone, Fayette, Logan, McDowell and Raleigh Counties have very high rates of unmarried teens having babies. High numbers of low birth-weight babies are also concentrated in Raleigh, Logan and Lincoln Counties.

Of great concern in the south as well is the high incidence of births to mothers with less than a high school education. Interestingly, only McDowell of these southern counties is in the bottom third of the state in terms of median family income. We are challenged to understand why these counties fare so poorly for children and to act on this understanding for both the children and our future.

The capacities of families and the well-being of children are linked to the well-being of the communities in which they live. Thousands of West Virginia's children are growing up in distressed communities.

When whole communities have high unemployment, high poverty, high numbers of single-parent families and high numbers of families on welfare, individual and family-centered approaches by themselves are not enough. Teen pregnancy, low birth-weight babies, child abuse and delinquency cannot be addressed successfully unless there is also an investment in communities. Individual lifestyles and capacities matter. However, people are also affected by the environment in which they live, by the choices that environment gives them. For instance, whether there are jobs with family benefits in a community directly influences family choices. Whether there are safe parks and whether churches and community centers have programs for kids affects how young people spend their time.

To reverse this decline of communities requires an investment to enable community institutions, like religious organizations, service providers, lodges and clubs, to become more powerful resources for the neighborhoods and people they serve. We need to create opportunities for these groups and residents and businesses to come together to influence and participate in efforts to achieve community goals. Building the capacity of distressed communities will take time and patience. We are challenged to find ways to empower our communities to assess their strengths and needs and devise strategies.

As in past years, WV KIDS COUNT hopes that communities and counties will use the data as a barometer to show our progress and success and to provide early indications of negative trends affecting our children. It is the hope of WV KIDS COUNT that its numbers and trends by county will help create solutions that will offer a better chance and a brighter future for the children of West Virginia.

Status Of Children by Indicator

PERCENT LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES

Low birth-weight babies are those babies weighing less than 2,500 grams, or 5.5 pounds, at birth. Low birth-weight is associated with immediate and future risks to a newborn infant. Low birth-weight babies are 40 times more likely to die during the first month of life than normal weight babies. Infants of low birth-weight account for approximately 60 percent of all infant deaths during the first year of life. Surviving low birth-weight infants, particularly those of very low birth-weight, are about three times more likely to experience severe health problems. These problems are costly for children and their families and our health and education programs.

There were 1,580 low birth-weight babies born in West Virginia in 1992 and 1,985 born in 1980. **The percent of all West Virginia births in 1992 that were low birth-weight was 7.1 percent, a 4.4 percent increase over the 1980 rate of 6.8 percent.** While the number of low birth-weight births decreased, the percentage increased because the number of overall births declined.

Geographically, all of the Eastern Panhandle has a percentage of low birth-weight babies that is at or better than the state average. **Most of the southern half of the state, except for Wyoming and Greenbrier Counties, has a high or very high percent of low birth-weight babies.**

Babies most likely to be at risk for low birth-weight are those born to young, single or low-income mothers, and also those less likely to receive early, quality prenatal care. Reducing the number of low birth-weight babies will continue as the numbers of mothers receiving prenatal care increases and when the risks of smoking, alcohol, drugs and poor nutrition are reduced.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE
(per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality refers to all deaths that occur to infants under one year of age. The infant mortality rate is regarded as a basic quality of life indicator for a community. It reflects the health of both the pregnant woman and the infant; it also reflects the conditions in which a child lives during his/her first year of life and the parenting the child receives.

Over the last 12 years, the number of babies dying before their first birthday has decreased. In 1980, 398 babies died before age one; in 1992, the number of infant deaths dropped to 202. In terms of rates, these numbers translate into a 1980 infant mortality rate of 13.6, decreasing to 9.0 in 1992, a 33.5 percent decrease.

The African-American infant mortality rate was much higher than the white infant mortality rate in both 1980 and 1992; 23.7 deaths for every 1,000 live births in 1980 and 13.8 deaths in 1992. However, **over the 12-year period, the African-American infant mortality rate improved by 41.8 percent, a rate greater than either the white infant mortality rate or the state infant mortality rate.** White rates went from 11.3 to 8.9, an improvement of 21.2 percent.

In 31 of 55 counties, the infant mortality rate is lower than the state rate of 9.0 deaths per 1,000 births.

Geographically, both the Northern and Eastern Panhandles' infant death rates are at or below the state average. Generally speaking, the areas with high and very high rates of infant mortality tend to be more rural and less populated areas, with the exception of Monongalia and Cabell Counties. Because many of our counties are sparsely populated, the actual numbers of infant deaths are small, and just one death can inflate the county rate or trend data.

West Virginia has made consistent progress over the decade in reducing the number of babies who die before their first birthday. Much of the progress is the result of both medical technology and improved access to health care for both mothers and babies. Medical technology has contributed to the increased survival rates of low birth-weight babies who otherwise would have died. Improved access to health care has contributed to improved infant mortality rates.

Eligibility for Medicaid to pregnant women and infants up to 150 percent of poverty, $18,486 for a family of three, has made a contribution to improving access to care and therefore, reducing infant deaths. West Virginia still lags behind the nation, however, and the United States lags behind most industrial nations including Japan, Hong Kong, Spain, Belgium and Ireland.

Increasing the availability of WIC is also important to improving infant mortality rates. WIC is

Status Of Children By Indicator, continued

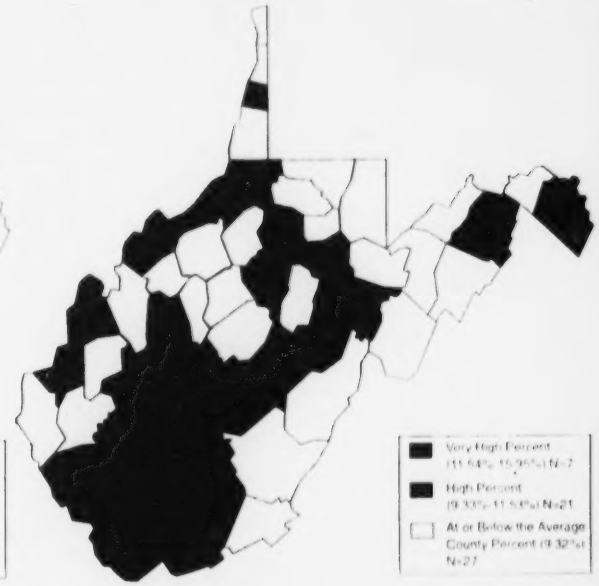
Family Risk in West Virginia

Percent Births To Mothers With Less Than A 12th Grade Education

- 7 counties, home to 9.9 percent of West Virginia's children, have a **very high** percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education (from 33.2 percent to 55.1 percent).
- 19 counties, home to 35.6 percent of West Virginia's children, have a **high** percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education (from 25.8 percent to 33.2 percent).
- 29 counties, home to 54.5 percent of West Virginia's children, have a percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education **at or below the state average** of 25.8 percent.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies

- 8 counties, home to 12.4 percent of West Virginia's children, have a **very high** percent of low birth-weight babies (from 8.2 percent to 10.5 percent).
- 17 counties, home to 43.6 percent of West Virginia's children, have a **high** percent of low birth-weight babies (from 7.0 percent to 8.2 percent).
- 30 counties, home to 44 percent of West Virginia's children, have a percent of low birth-weight babies **at or below the state average** of 7.0 percent.



Percent Births To Unmarried Teens

- 7 counties, home to 17.3 percent of West Virginia's children, have a **very high** percent of births to unmarried teens (from 11.5 percent to 16.0 percent).
- 20 counties, home to 49.2 percent of West Virginia's children, have a **high** percent of births to unmarried teens, (from 9.3 percent to 11.5 percent).
- 28 counties, home to 33.5 percent of West Virginia's children, have a percent of births to unmarried teens **at or below the state average** of 9.3 percent.

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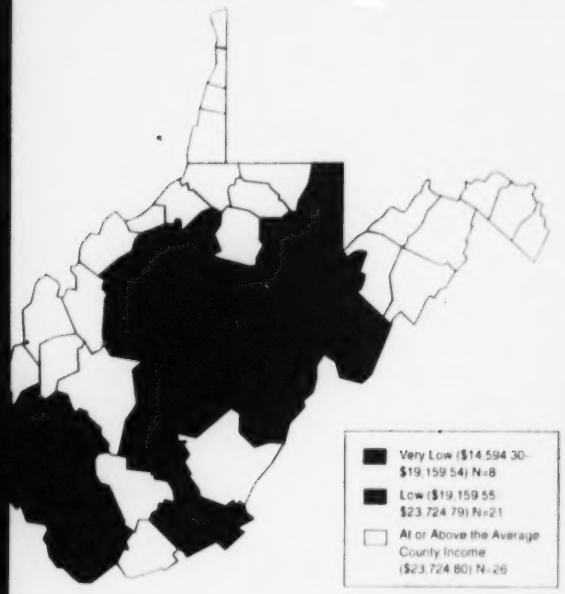
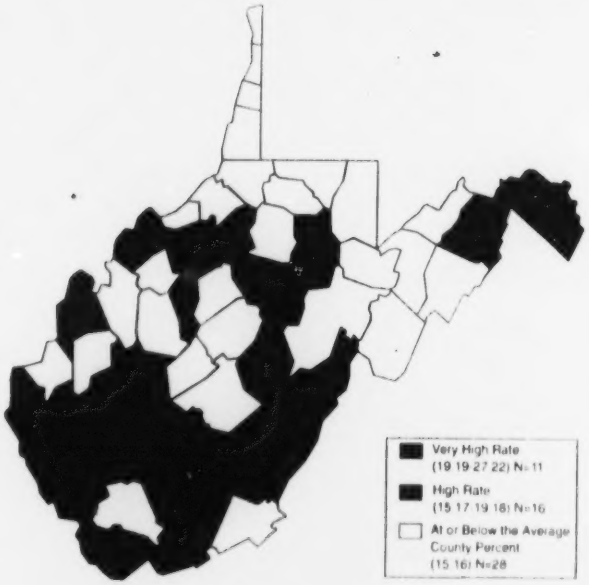
Status Of Children By Indicator, continued



Median Family Income (1990 Dollars)

- 8 counties, home to 7.7 percent of West Virginia's children, have a **very low** median family income (from $14,594.30 to $19,159.54).
- 21 counties, home to 26.5 percent of West Virginia's children, have a **low** median family income, (from $19,159.55 to $23,724.79).
- 26 counties, home to 65.8 percent of West Virginia's children, have a median family income **at or above the state average** of $23,724.80.



Percent High School Dropouts

- 11 counties, home to 23.8 percent of West Virginia's children, have a **very high** percent of high school dropouts (from 19.2 percent to 27.2 percent).
- 16 counties, home to 33.1 percent of West Virginia's children, have a **high** percent of high school dropouts (from 15.2 percent to 19.2 percent).
- 28 counties, home to 43.1 percent of West Virginia's children, have a percent of high school dropouts **at or below the state average** of 15.2 percent.

Family Risk in West Virginia

- Almost 4,000 teenagers had babies in 1992, mothers who are still children themselves. An increasing number of these are unmarried.
- About 4,000 teenagers dropped out of school in 1992 at a time when most well-paying jobs require at least a high school education.
- About 1,600 babies were born low birth-weight, and 5,632 babies were born to mothers with less than a 12th grade education.
- Not all these families will fail. However, each indicator puts a family at even greater risk of dependence and instability.

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Status Of Children By Indicator, continued

the federal nutrition program for low-income pregnant women, infants and children. According to a recent government study, babies born to women who participate in WIC have a better chance of surviving their first year of life than babies born to non-participating low-income women.

CHILD DEATH RATE
(ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)

The child death rate is the number of deaths from all causes of children between the ages of 1 and 14, per 100,000 children of the same age. The child death rate tells us about risks to children and how much of this risk has resulted in death. Risks include health problems, exposure to hazardous conditions, preventable injuries, accidents and child abuse and neglect. Deaths in childhood from illness and injury may be the result of a combination of factors related to child care in the home, the community or the local service system.

There were 95 child deaths in West Virginia in 1992, 79 less than in 1980. The 1992 child death rate for West Virginia children ages 1 to 14 was 27.6 per 100,000 children. This was a 32.2 percent improvement over the 1980 state child death rate of 40.8 (174 child deaths).

The 1980 child death rate for whites (40.2) was much higher than that of African-Americans (20.2). **By 1992, however, African-American children were more likely than white children to die between their first and 15th birthday.** By 1992, the child death rate for African-American children was 36.8, an 82.2 percent increase over the 1980 rate, while the white child death rate was 27.5, an improvement of 31.6 percent.

Geographically, there are strong regional patterns which reflect clusters of counties falling into either a low rate of child death or a high/very high rate of child death. **A cluster of counties in the central region and at the southern tip of the state all have high or very high rates of child death. The highest child death rates occur in the less populated, more rural areas.** However, Mercer, Marion and Berkeley Counties are the three counties with urban centers that do have a high or very high rate of child death. Because many of our counties are sparsely populated, the actual numbers of infant deaths are small, and just one death can inflate the county rate or trend data.

Most fatal injuries to children occur in predictable patterns and are therefore preventable. The younger the child, in fact, the higher the probability that the death could have been prevented. Strategies to prevent illness include insuring that children are immunized early enough and receive the full series of inoculations. Recent studies by the West Virginia Health Department indicate that only 48.1 percent of West Virginia's two year-olds are fully immunized. Greater access to health care can also reduce the incidence of fatal illnesses. Injury prevention can be accomplished through policies and programs that address safety at home and in the community.

PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN SERVED BY HEAD START (ages 3-4)

The Head Start program is based on the premise that early child development and health programs can make a lasting difference in the lives of children, including school readiness. This benchmark is one measure of educational opportunity in West Virginia; the degree to which one program is reaching the children and families it was designed to assist. Eligibility for Head Start is based on family income.

In 1994, almost half (46.5 percent) of all eligible West Virginian 3 to 4 year-olds, or 6,217 children, were enrolled in Head Start. The rate at which eligible West Virginian children participate in Head Start surpasses the national rate which is 37.9 percent. Twenty-four of 55 counties had a rate of participation higher than the state rate.

Generally speaking, the highest proportion of eligible children that are served by Head Start are in the Eastern Panhandle and in the southern border counties. All of the urban areas have a low percent, between 22.3 percent and 52.3 percent, of children served.

For all its benefits, the Head Start program has never had the funding needed for all of the children who are eligible. West Virginia became the first state to have Head Start in every school district. Studies show that graduates of programs such as Head Start are more likely to stay in school, earn more money, own homes and cars and are less likely to be arrested. Support for Head Start must continue so that we may serve all those at-risk children who need a head start.

Status Of Children By Indicator, continued

PERCENT CHILDREN APPROVED FOR FREE AND REDUCED SCHOOL MEALS
(Grades K-12)

Children are approved for free or reduced-priced meals in school based on their family's income. Free school meals are provided to children who apply whose family income is at or below 130 percent of poverty; reduced-priced meals are provided to those who apply whose family income is at or below 185 percent of poverty. The 1993 federal poverty level for a family of three at 130 percent is $16,021; at 185 percent, it is $22,799.

WV KIDS COUNT is using this benchmark as an indicator of the economic vulnerability of children in our counties. Unfortunately, county-by-county income data are not available except every ten years through the census. This school meal participation measure undercounts the number of financially vulnerable children in West Virginia because not all families apply for reduced-priced or free meals even though they are eligible and financially stressed.

While the percent of children approved for school meals is not one to celebrate, it may mean the difference between a poor child who is attentive in class and learning and one who is falling behind.

In 1993, 134,952 children in West Virginia were approved for free or reduced-priced school meals. This represents 42.5 percent of all school children from kindergarten through 12th grade. This percentage is very alarming because it is an undercount of financial distress. Nationally, 38.1 percent of all school children were served by this program, a rate lower than the state rate.

The county serving the fewest children was Hancock at 23.2 percent. The county serving the highest number of children was Clay County at 72.3 percent of school children served.

Geographically, the Northern Panhandle and the western border counties along the Ohio River appear to be less financially distressed, serving a percentage of children free and reduced school meals that is at or below the state average. All counties with urban centers, with the exception of Mercer County, are serving free and reduced lunches at a low percent. The central counties and those counties below the Eastern Panhandle are serving a high or very high rate of students.

Children who live in poverty are more likely to have health problems at birth, lack health care as they grow, have limited educational opportunities and live in inadequate housing or dangerous neighborhoods. Many children overcome these odds to live healthy and productive lives, but many do not.

The National Commission on Children recommends a number of programs to assist income security: (1) a refundable tax credit for all children; (2) providing the Earned Income Credit as an incentive for low-income parents to enter the paid work force; (3) improvement of child support enforcement and creation of a government-insured minimum benefit when absent parents do not meet their support obligations; (4) providing essential transitional supports and services to aid families moving from welfare to work; (5) offering community employment opportunities to poor parents who are willing and able to work but unable to find a job on their own; and (6) reorienting Aid to Families with Dependent Children as a short-term income support for families experiencing economic hardship.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT RATE
(per 100,000 children)

Children who are victims of child abuse and neglect may suffer lasting physical as well as emotional problems. While not conclusive, abused and neglected children are more likely to become child abusers themselves and have an increased chance of becoming runaways and juvenile delinquents. At a minimum, they need immediate treatment for physical injuries and emotional traumas. Sometimes they need to be removed from their home for protection.

In 1992, 2,005 new cases of child abuse and neglect were substantiated for further investigation by child abuse authorities. In terms of a rate, 452.0 cases of child abuse or neglect were substantiated for every 100,000 West Virginian children. This rate is a decline from last year's rate of 541.3. The number of substantiated cases is often a reflection of system capacity, and in West Virginia, county budgets for child protective service workers are very limited.

Currently, a new data system for collecting and tracking child abuse and neglect information is being implemented by the entire state. Inconsistent forms of reporting, as well as underreporting, have produced numbers which tend to underestimate the

Status Of Children By Indicator, continued

actual amount of child abuse/neglect that occurs. In addition, the actual numbers of cases substantiated are limited by county budgets. When counties cannot afford to employ enough CPS workers, the needs of the local families cannot be fully met.

Research has shown that intensive family-based services, including home visiting and support and parent education, reduce the incidence of abuse and neglect. A focus on prevention at the community level with support of both government and the private sector is vital to reversing the rising abuse and neglect of West Virginia's children.

TEEN BIRTH RATE
(ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)

The teen birth rate is the number of live births to female teens ages 15 to 19 years old per 1,000 female teens of the same age. The teen birth rate includes all births to both married and unmarried teenage girls.

There were 3,953 births to teens in West Virginia in 1992; a rate of 57.1 births per 1,000 female teens ages 15 to 19. **Since 1980, West Virginia's teen birth rate decreased by 17.1 percent.** In 1980, there were 5,921 babies born to teen mothers equaling a teen birth rate of 68.9. The 1992 national teen birth rate was 60.7, a rate slightly higher than the West Virginia rate. While the teen birth rate is decreasing, the percentage of these births to unmarried teens has grown. In 1980, 31 percent of the teen births were to unmarried teens; in 1993, 60 percent of the teen births were to unmarried teens.

The counties with the very highest rates of teen birth, with the exception of Berkeley County, are rural counties. The majority of counties throughout the central region of the state stretching from the southeastern tip through Randolph, Barbour and Harrison Counties all have high or very high rates of teen birth. The counties in the Northern Panhandle and those bordering the Ohio River all have teen birth rates at or below the state average.

In the United States, 80 percent of teenagers report their pregnancies as unintentional. The difficulties many teenagers have obtaining family planning services appear to influence the rate of teenage pregnancies. Pregnant teens are also less likely to start prenatal care within the first trimester. The principal focus should be on prevention to reduce the incidence of teen pregnancies. Efforts to bolster the motivation and capacity of teens to prevent too-early pregnancy include a range of non-academic opportunities for success: jobs, work-related skill building; education and strong basic skills; and family life education and life planning.

PERCENT BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS
(ages 10-19)

This indicator measures the percent of all births that are to teens ages 10 to 19 who are unmarried at the time of the baby's birth.

In 1992, 2,172 births or 9.7 percent of all births in West Virginia were to unmarried teens. The percent of babies born to unmarried teens has grown between 1980 to 1992 from 6.0 percent (1,751 births) of all births to 9.7 percent (2,172 births) of all births. This represents a 62.6 percent increase between 1980 and 1992. The 1992 national percent of all births to unmarried teens was 9 percent; slightly lower than the state percent of babies born to unmarried teens.

The south central counties have a high or very high rate of births to unwed teen mothers. **In general, those counties which have high or very high rates of births to unmarried teens also have high or very high dropout rates and high or very high percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education.**

Experts suggest that changes in the teen birth rate are the result of interrelated factors. Social and economic status and economic opportunity impact a teen's motivation for and success in delaying childbirth. Cultural, religious and family attitudes toward sexuality, contraception, family planning and the acceptability of childbearing at an early age also exert a strong influence on teens. Public policy in the areas of education, economic development, jobs and family planning is likely to play a significant role as well. Teenagers need support and information that will give them the ability and the motivation to delay childbearing. They also need access to quality prenatal care if they do become pregnant and educational and support services once they begin parenting.

PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

A high school dropout is one who leaves high school before graduation without transferring to another school. Children who do not complete high school are more likely to have health, economic and

Status Of Children By Indicator, continued

social problems. High school dropouts are less likely than high school graduates to find employment and have less earning potential than graduates. Dropping out of high school increases the risk for poverty. Families headed by high school dropouts are more likely to have incomes below the federal poverty level.

West Virginia has made tremendous progress over the last 12 years in reducing its number of high school dropouts. In 1992, 3,915 teenagers dropped out of high school or 15.8 percent. By contrast, in 1980, 8,094 teenagers dropped out or 25.6 percent. The 1992 rate is 38.3 percent lower than the 1980 rate.

Between 1980 and 1992, the high school dropout rate improved in almost every West Virginia county; in 53 of our 55 counties.

The Northern Panhandle has a dropout rate at or below the state mean. The counties with the highest percent of high school dropouts are primarily in the tip of the Eastern Panhandle and in the southeastern region of the state.

The progress West Virginia has made over the decade in reducing the number of high school dropouts teaches us what works to improve child well-being. Efforts include public discussion of the issues; implementation of community-based programs, such as mentoring; and involving the whole community in tackling the problem. The county and state level high school dropout rates are widely known and discussed. The problem and its negative consequences are well understood, and there has been a sense of urgency to keep kids in school to complete their high school education. A wide variety of community-based dropout prevention programs have been implemented; and both public and private resources have been brought to bear, including the well-respected business school partnerships, as well as outreach to at-risk teens.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASE RATE
(ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)

The juvenile delinquency case rate is the number of reported delinquency cases per 1,000 youths ages 10 to 19. The juvenile delinquency case rate reflects upon how well our families and communities care for their youth. It measures the risk to children and all members of a community.

West Virginia added 8,669 new youths to the juvenile justice system in 1992, equaling a juvenile delinquency case rate of 31.3 per 1,000 youths. Most of these youth are from the state's urban centers including Charleston, Huntington, Martinsburg, Princeton, Beckley and Parkersburg.

The juvenile delinquency case rate in 1991 for West Virginia was 32.4 per 1,000. **West Virginia's delinquency rate consistently remains much lower than the national average.** The most current national rate is 49.6.

TEEN INJURY DEATH RATE
(ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)

The teen injury death rate measures rates of death, for youth ages 15 to 19, from unintentional injuries, homicides or suicides. Unintentional injuries, such as auto accidents, are the leading causes of teen deaths.

In 1992, there were 101 injury-related deaths to 15 to 19 year-old teens in West Virginia. This is a death rate of 70.9. **Over the last 12 years, the teen injury death rate decreased from 87.2 (152 deaths) in 1980 to 70.9 in 1992, a decrease of 18.7 percent.**

The white teen death rate was much higher than the African-American teen death rate in both 1980 and in 1992. **However, as the white teen injury death rate decreased, the African-American teen injury death rate increased.** In 1980, the white teen death rate was 92.6, and for African-Americans, it was 55.8. In 1992, the white rate was 69.6 and for African-Americans it was 63.2. In 1980, the African-American rate was lower than the white rate by 36.8 percentage points, and in 1992, it was lower by only 6.4 percentage points. Over the 12-year period, the teen death rate for whites decreased by 24.8 percent while the African-American teen injury death rate increased by 13.3 percent.

Those counties with the very highest rate of teen injury death are all rural, sparsely populated counties. Almost all of the counties along the Virginia border have either a high or very high rate of teen death. Because many of our counties are sparsely populated, the actual number of teen injury deaths is small, and one death can inflate a county's teen injury death rate.

Research shows that when teens die violently, there are often significant gaps in the supports and opportunities that had been available to them. Efforts to involve teens in productive community activities, mental health services, substance abuse programs,

organized after-school activities, support groups and mentor programs are often lacking. Communities that fill in these gaps can help West Virginia continue to improve in its overall reduction in the number of teens who die violently each year.

PERCENT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN A 12TH GRADE EDUCATION

Parent education is the best predictor of child well-being, particularly concerning academic achievement. Nationwide, about one child in every five is born to a mother with less than a high school education. In West Virginia, about one child in every four is born to a mother with less than a high school education.

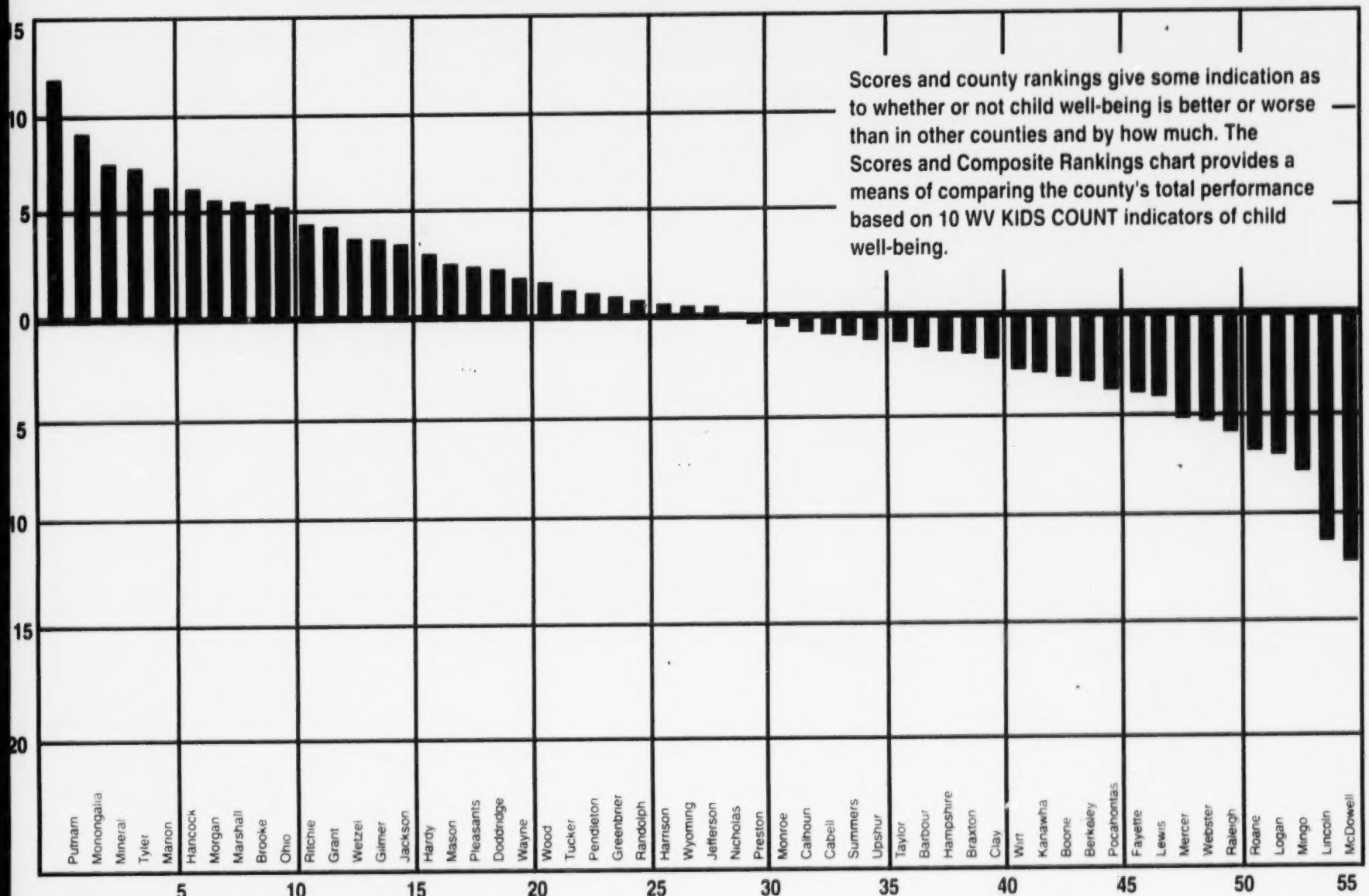
There were 5,632 births to mothers with less than a high school education in West Virginia in 1992. This represents one quarter or 25.1 percent of all West Virginia births. In 1980, there were 9,248 births to mothers with less than a high school education, representing 31.5 percent of all births. **Between 1980 and 1992, the birth rate to low-educated mothers improved by 20.2 percent**. Nationally, the 1992 percent of births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education was 23.2 percent. This rate is lower than the state rate.

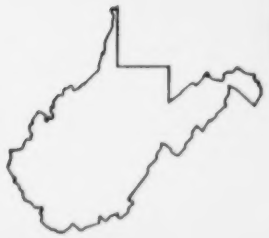
Fifty-three of our 55 counties saw improvements in their situation over the 12-year span. The most improved county was Monongalia County, which improved its birth rate to low-educated mothers by 43.8 percent over its 1980 rate of 20.2 percent.

With the exception of Berkeley and Hampshire Counties and the southern counties from Cabell through Mercer, all of the border counties have a low rate of births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education. Those counties with the very highest rates of births to low-educated mothers are rural counties.

Generally, the counties with the highest numbers of children in poverty and highest percent of all births to unmarried teens have the highest percent of births to mothers with less than a high school education. These counties face a special challenge of educating more disadvantaged children and improving the educational level of all parents. This requires continuing education for adults - "life-long learning", parent support and parent education programs, as well as job training and job placement. Improving the prevention of teen pregnancy and support to keep teens who do get pregnant in school will be necessary to continue the state's improvement on this measure of child well-being.

WV KIDS COUNT Scores And Composite County Rankings

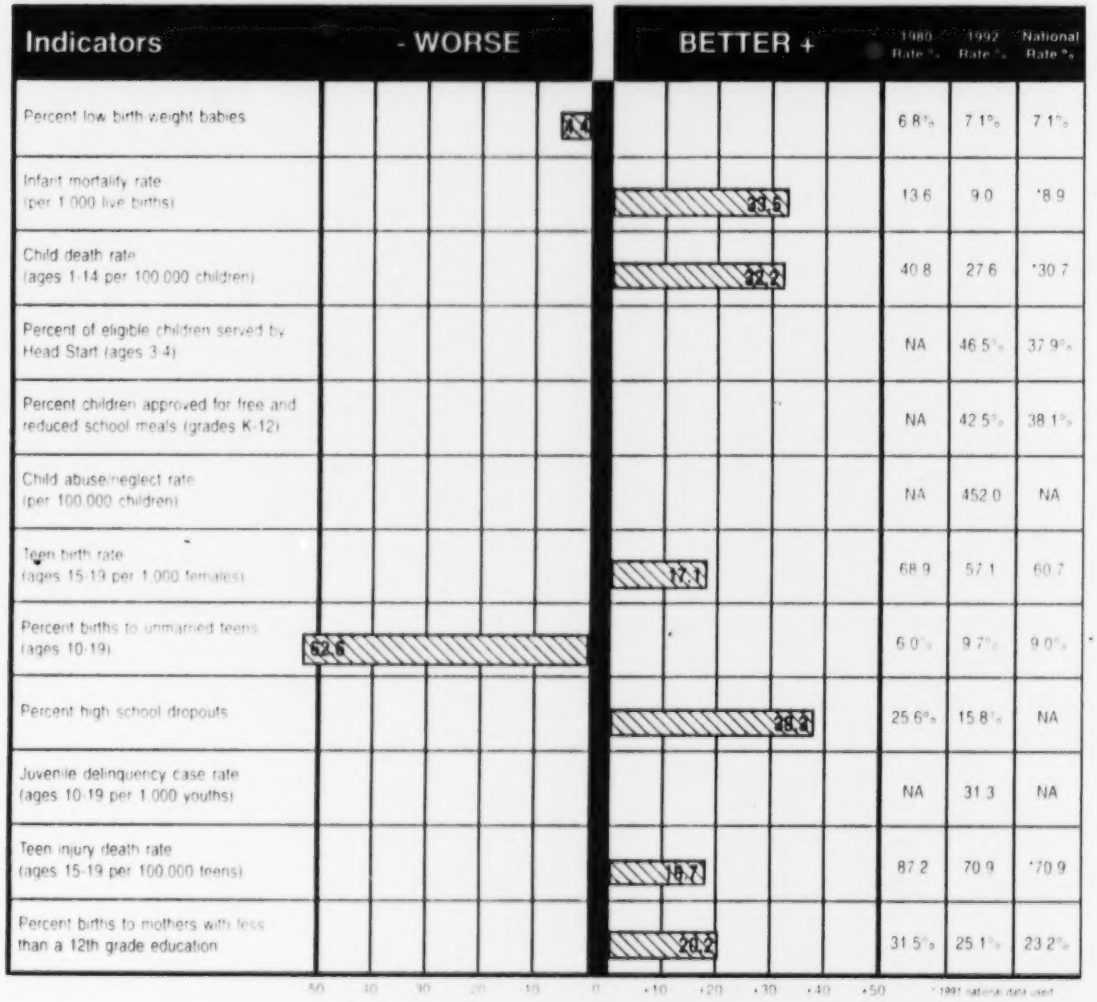




West Virginia

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	1,949,644	1,808,860	-7.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,502	$4,983	42.3%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.5%	15.7%	65.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.4%	74.7%	10.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	316,192	247,235	-21.8%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	296,346	382,335	29.0%
Unemployment rate	9.4%	11.3%	20.2%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	559,636	443,577	-20.7%
Percent population under age 18	28.7%	24.7%	-13.8%
Percent minority population	3.8%	3.8%	-1.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.2%	4.5%	7.3%
Percent children in single-parent families	12.0%	17.4%	45.4%
Percent children in poverty	18.7%	26.2%	40.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$26,628	$25,602	-3.9%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Everyone can do something to improve the lives of West Virginia's at-risk children. On the following county pages,there are 55 different ways you can make WV KIDS COUNT.

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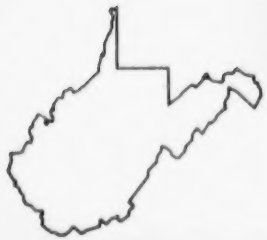

WV Minority Profile

Indicator	Trend data: White			Trend data: African American			Trend data: Other		
	Year	Data	% Change	Year	Data	% Change	Year	Data	% Change
Percent low birthweight babies	1980	6.5	4.6%	1980	12.3	8.1%	1980	7.2	6.9%
	1992	6.8	Worse	1992	13.3	Worse	1992	6.7	Better
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1980	11.3	21.2%	1980	23.7	41.6%	1980	0.0	NM
	1992	8.9	Better	1992	13.8	Better	1992	5.6	
Child deaths (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	1980	40.2	31.6%	1980	20.2	82.2%	1980	0.0	NM
	1992	27.5	Better	1992	36.8	Worse	1992	0.0	
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	1980	5.3	73.6%	1980	23.1	5.6%	1980	1.8	27.8%
	1992	9.2	Worse	1992	21.8	Better	1992	1.3	Better
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	1980	92.6	24.8%	1980	55.8	13.3%	1980	0.0	NM
	1992	69.6	Better	1992	63.2	Worse	1992	108.1	
Percent children in poverty	1980	17.9	41.9%	1980	34.1	47.2%	1980	17.5	25.7%
	1990	25.4	Worse	1990	50.2	Worse	1990	22.0	Worse
Number of children (ages 0-17)	1980	536,323	21.0%	1980	20,061	18.9%	1980	3,252	7.7%
	1990	423,744	Decrease	1990	16,329	Decrease	1990	3,504	Increase
Number of adults (ages 18 and up)	1980	1,338,428	2.7%	1980	44,990	11.2%	1980	6,590	23.7%
	1990	1,301,799	Decrease	1990	39,996	Decrease	1990	8,155	Increase

County Profiles

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26	Calhoun
27	Clay
28	Doddridge
29	Fayette
30	Gilmer
31	Grant
32	Greenbrier
33	Hampshire
34	Hancock
35	Hardy
36	Harrison
37	Jackson
38	Jefferson
39	Kanawha
40	Lewis
41	Lincoln
42	Logan
43	McDowell
44	Marion
45	Marshall
46	Mason
47	Mercer
48	Mineral
49	Mingo
50	Monongalia
51	Monroe
52	Morgan
53	Nicholas
54	Ohio
55	Pendleton
56	Pleasants
57	Pocahontas
58	Preston
59	Putnam
60	Raleigh
61	Randolph
62	Ritchie
63	Roane
64	Summers
65	Taylor
66	Tucker
67	Tyler
68	Upshur
69	Wayne
70	Webster
71	Wetzel
72	Wirt
73	Wood
74	Wyoming

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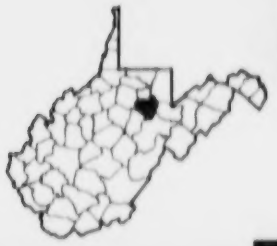
County Profiles

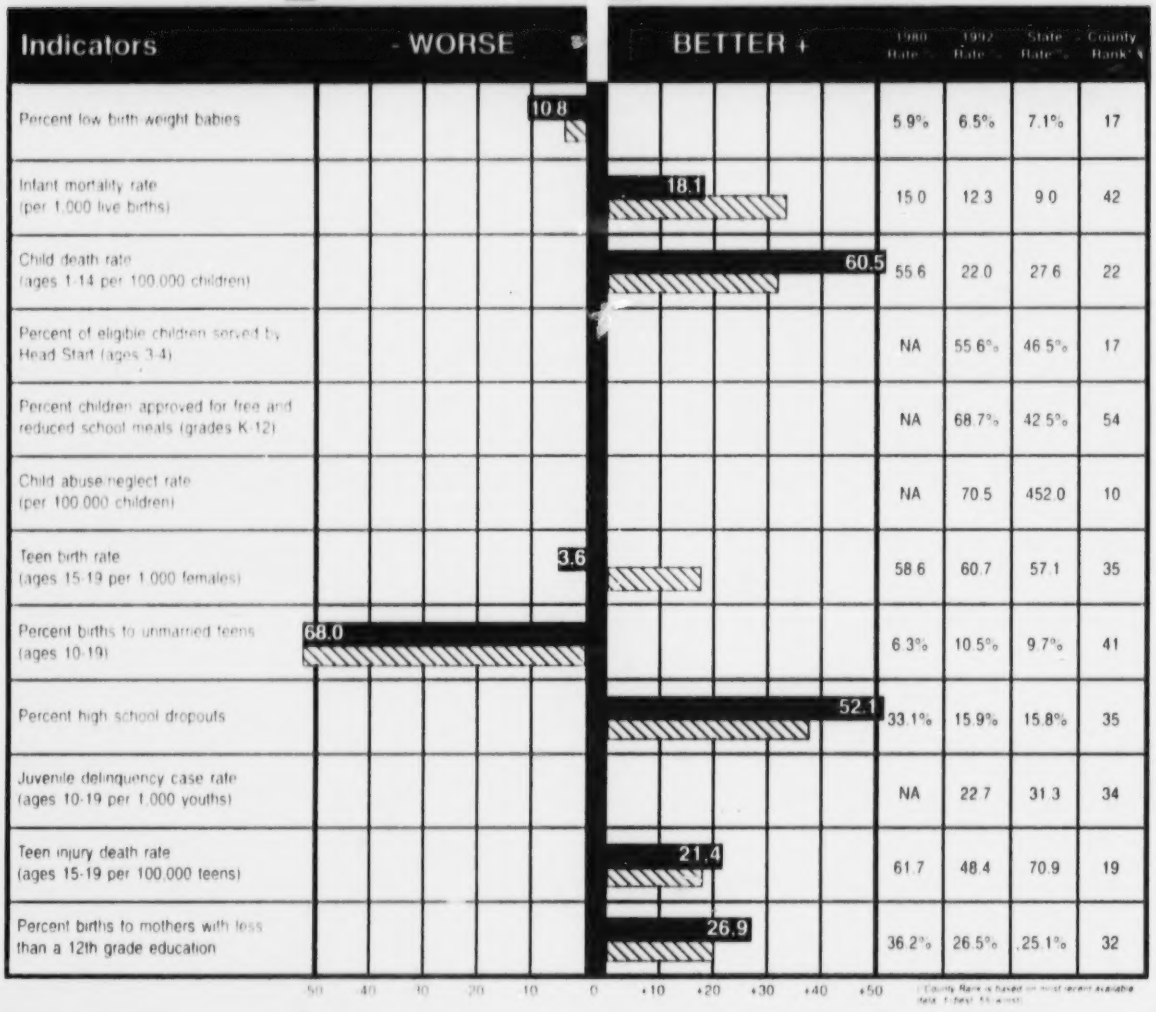


Barbour County

Composite County Rank 37

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
1980 Rate
1992 Rate
State Rate*
County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies
10.8
5.9% 6.5% 7.1% 17
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
18.1
15.0 12.3 9.0 42
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
60.5
55.6 22.0 27.6 22
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
NA 55.6% 46.5% 17
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
NA 68.7% 42.5% 54
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
NA 70.5 452.0 10
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
3.6
58.6 60.7 57.1 35
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
68.0
6.3% 10.5% 9.7% 41
Percent high school dropouts
52.1
33.1% 15.9% 15.8% 35
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
NA 22.7 31.3 34
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
21.4
61.7 48.4 70.9 19
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
26.9
36.2% 26.5% 25.1% 32
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

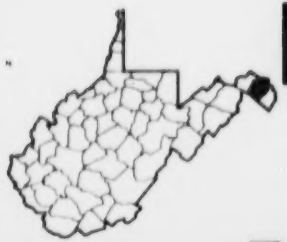
*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1 best, 55 worst.

Background Facts	1980	1992	Change
Total population	16,639	15,803	-5.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,282	$4,756	44.9%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	14.0%	20.5%	46.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	66.3%	81.7%	23.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,527	921	-63.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,879	2,064	9.8%
Unemployment rate	8.7%	17.5%	101.1%

Background Facts	1980	1990	Change
Total population under age 18	4,825	3,966	-17.8%
Percent population under age 18	29.0%	25.3%	-12.9%
Percent minority population	1.3%	2.3%	74.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.6%	2.7%	71.9%
Percent children in single-parent families	11.0%	17.4%	57.5%
Percent children in poverty	25.3%	36.7%	44.9%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,843	$19,106	-12.5%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 1: Establish a student mentoring program in your community. Contact Kanawha County's Keep A Child In School for information on their program. Call Eileen Barker, Executive Director, 348-6596.



Berkeley County

Composite County Rank 44

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators	- WORSE / BETTER +	1980 Rate	1992 Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	14.2	5.8%	6.6%	7.1%	19
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	48.4	12.8	6.6	9.0	16
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	43.3	57.7	32.7	27.6	36
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		NA	45.6%	46.5%	25
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)		NA	30.3%	42.5%	6
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)		NA	493.3	452.0	34
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	10.2	80.8	72.5	57.1	48
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	49.2	7.2%	10.7%	9.7%	42
Percent high school dropouts	33.5	29.1%	19.3%	15.8%	45
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)		NA	62.0	31.3	53
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	6.3	77.5	82.4	70.9	36
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	19.3	34.9%	28.1%	25.1%	38

-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

*County Rank is based on most recent data (about 55 items)

Background Facts	1980	1990	Change
Total population	46,775	63,078	34.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,738	$4,809	28.7%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.4%	8.6%	15.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.5%	76.5%	5.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	6,832	7,732	13.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	7,381	13,390	81.4%
Unemployment rate	8.8%	9.6%	9.1%

Background Facts	1980	1990	Change
Total population under age 18	13,776	15,459	12.2%
Percent population under age 18	29.5%	26.1%	-11.4%
Percent minority population	4.3%	4.6%	7.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	5.0%	5.4%	7.9%
Percent children in single-parent families	13.0%	17.7%	36.3%
Percent children in poverty	19.0%	16.1%	-15.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$28,052	$32,040	14.2%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 2: Help your community find children who are eligible for Supplemental Security Income. Contact the Children's Supplemental Security Income Campaign for more information. Call (202) 467-4232.

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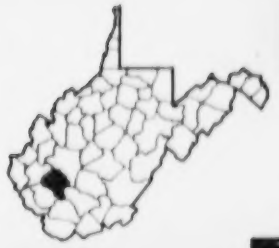
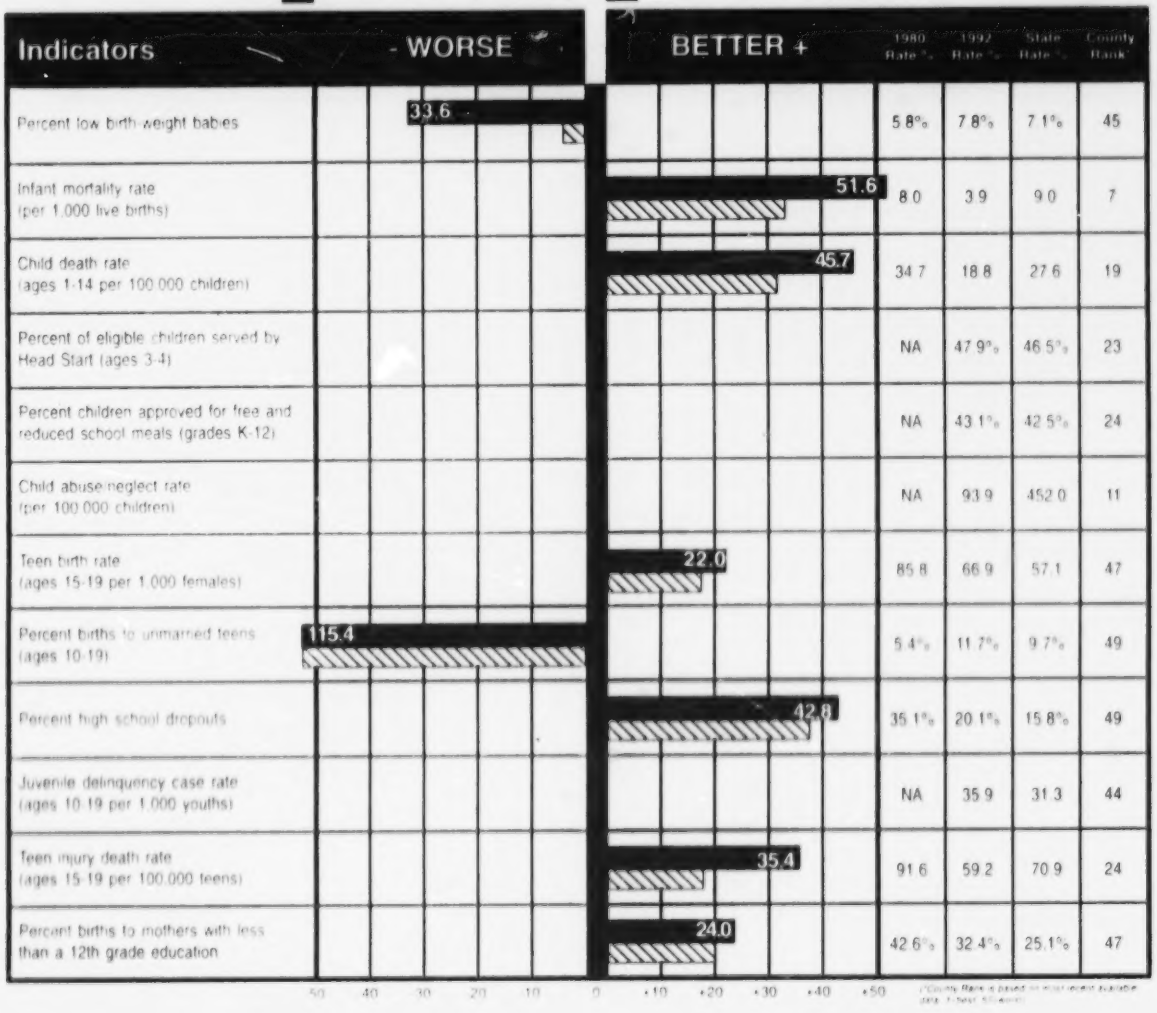


Boone County

Composite County Rank 43

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1 = best, 55 = worst.

Background Facts

	1980	1992	Change
Total population	30,447	26,512	-12.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,716	$5,066	36.3%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.7%	21.2%	118.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	64.3%	67.0%	4.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	7,172	4,948	-31.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,146	3,138	46.2%
Unemployment rate	7.0%	14.9%	112.9%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	Change
Total population under age 18	9,947	7,006	-29.6%
Percent population under age 18	32.7%	27.1%	-17.1%
Percent minority population	1.3%	1.1%	-14.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.2%	1.3%	5.9%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.8%	16.3%	51.5%
Percent children in poverty	18.1%	34.7%	91.5%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$28,412	$21,221	-25.3%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

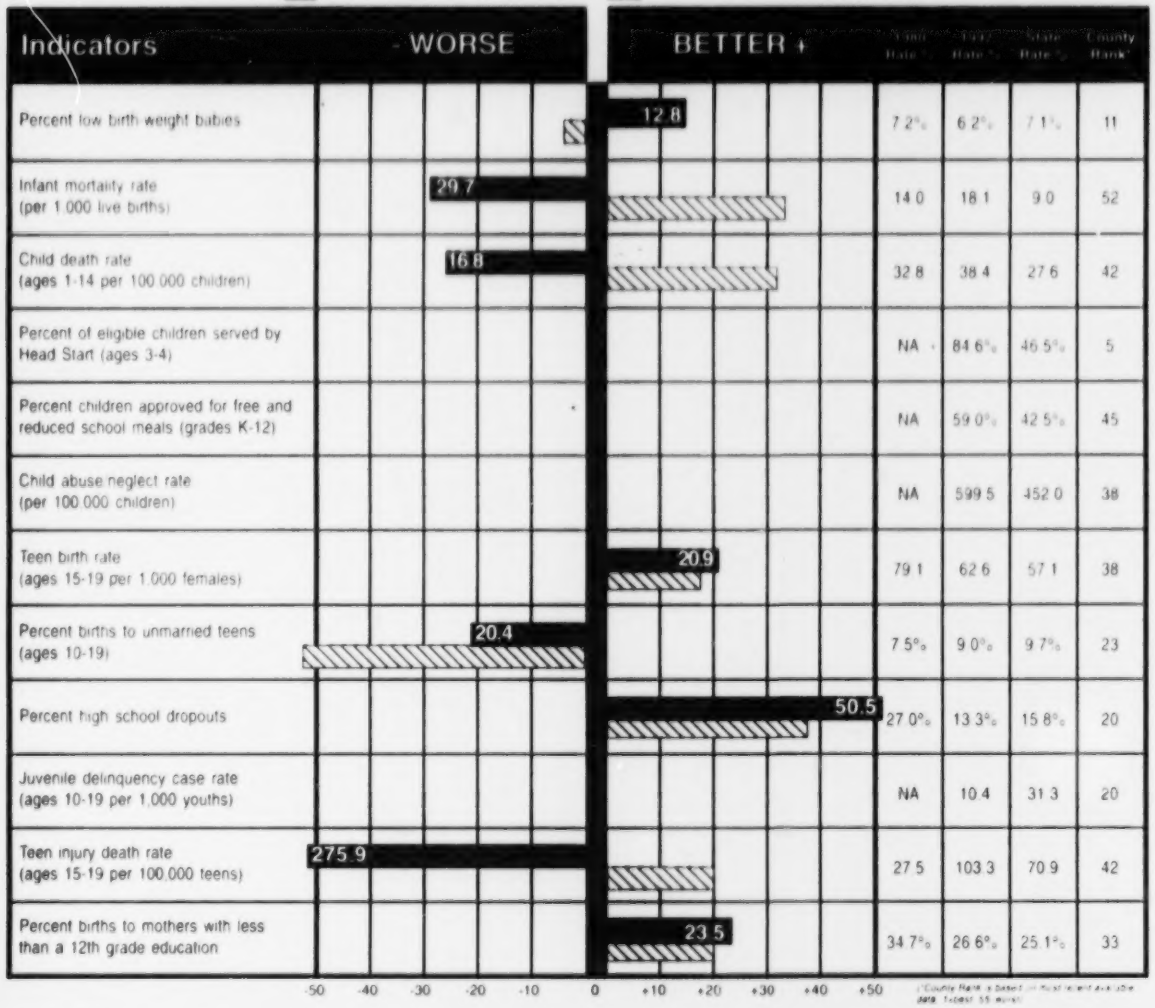
Number 3: Educate community leaders about the needs of children by establishing a Child Watch Visitation Program. Call the Children's Defense Fund for technical assistance. Call (202) 662-3588.

Braxton County

Composite County Rank 39

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
Percent low birth weight babies
12.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
29.7
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
16.8
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
Child abuse neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
20.9
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
20.4
Percent high school dropouts
50.5
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
275.9
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
23.5
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

Indicators	State Rate	County Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	7.2%	6.2%	11
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.0	18.1	52
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	32.8	38.4	42
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	84.6%	5
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	59.0%	45
Child abuse neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	599.5	38
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	79.1	62.6	38
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	7.5%	9.0%	23
Percent high school dropouts	27.0%	13.3%	20
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	NA	10.4	20
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	27.5	103.3	42
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	34.7%	26.6%	33

*County Rank is based on most recent available data. (Lowest 55 ranks)

Background Facts

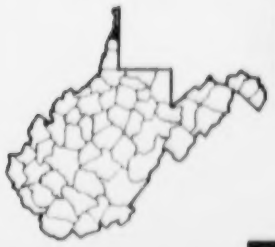
	1980	1990	% Change
Total population	13,894	13,088	-5.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,713	$4,965	33.7%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.7%	18.3%	69.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.8%	76.8%	13.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,112	1,221	9.8%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,545	2,231	44.4%
Unemployment rate	16.4%	20.3%	23.8%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	4,005	3,365	-16.0%
Percent population under age 18	28.8%	25.9%	-10.2%
Percent minority population	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.7%	0.8%	6.7%
Percent children in single-parent families	12.7%	15.5%	22.8%
Percent children in poverty	27.7%	30.2%	9.1%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$18,572	$20,365	9.7%

***55* Ways to make Kids Count**

Number 4: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling Linda Jenkins, Braxton Community Coalition, Sutton, 765-2909.

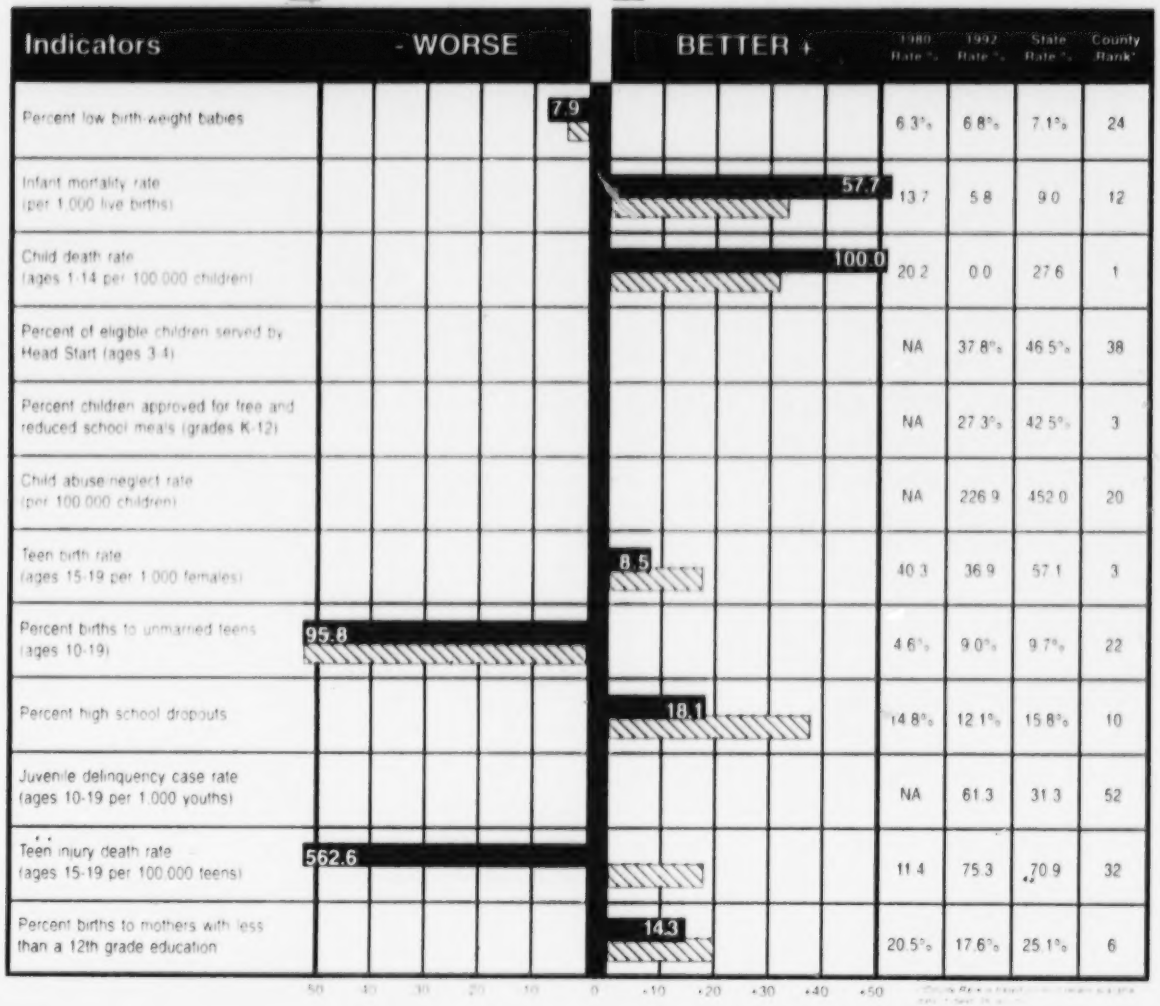


Brooke County

Composite County Rank 9

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.

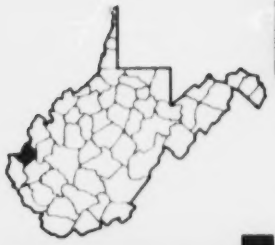


Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	31,117	26,739	-14.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,430	$5,081	48.1%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.2%	10.2%	23.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	80.5%	78.2%	-2.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	5,463	4,250	-22.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,380	3,948	16.8%
Unemployment rate	9.8%	11.5%	17.3%

Background Facts	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	8,496	6,090	-28.3%
Percent population under age 18	27.3%	22.6%	-17.4%
Percent minority population	1.0%	1.2%	13.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.9%	1.4%	56.5%
Percent children in single-parent families	11.4%	14.2%	24.5%
Percent children in poverty	13.0%	17.2%	32.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$34,126	$31,407	-8.0%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 5: Help your religious congregation work for healthy babies in your community. Start an infant mortality prevention initiative. For more information, call Southern Regional Project on Infant Mortality, (202) 624-5460.

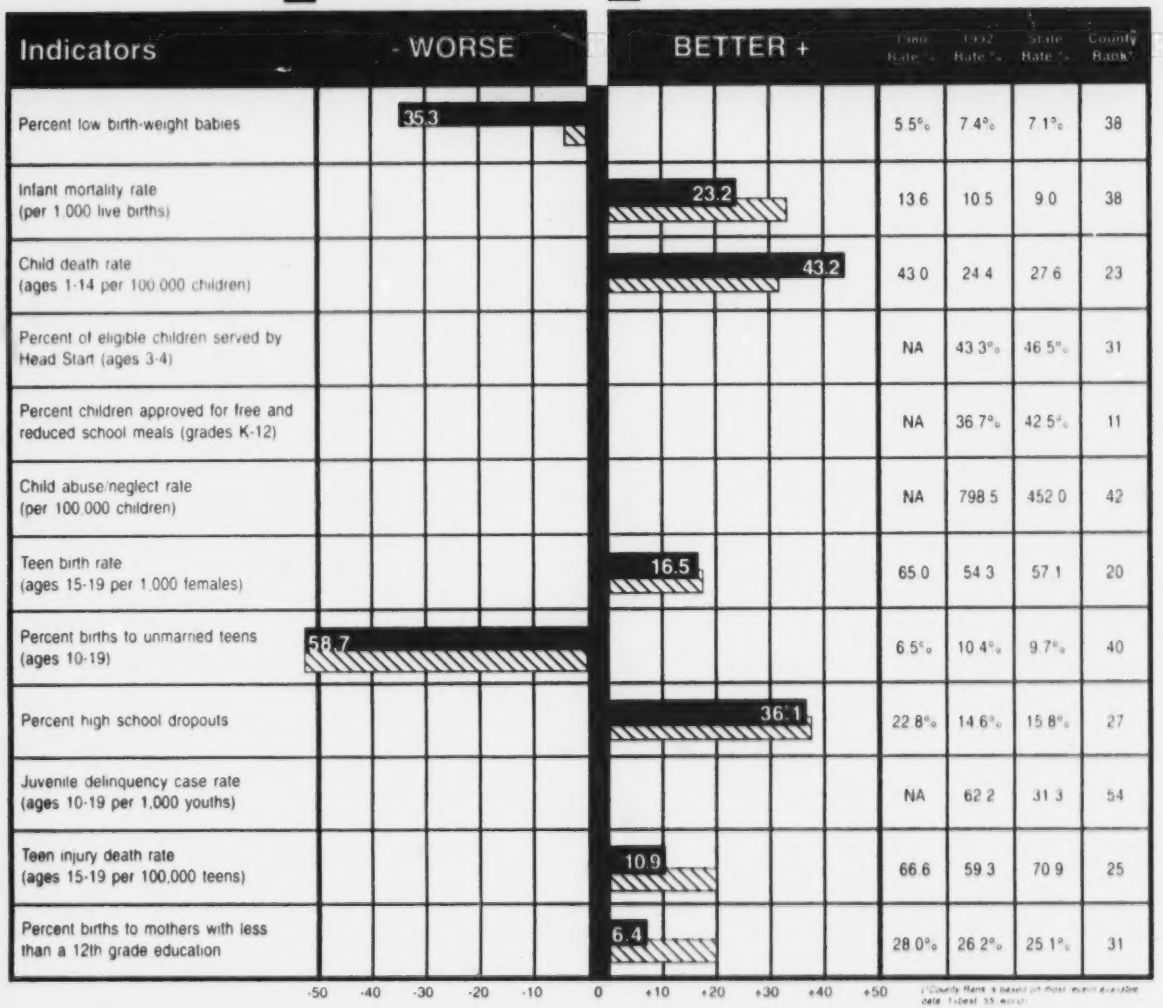


Cabell County

Composite County Rank 33

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst

Background Facts

	1980	1992	Change
Total population	106,835	96,396	-9.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,540	$5,587	57.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.5%	16.7%	59.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	68.3%	83.6%	22.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	22,979	15,643	-31.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	26,086	32,348	24.0%
Unemployment rate	9.3%	9.8%	5.4%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	Change
Total population under age 18	27,193	21,171	-22.1%
Percent population under age 18	25.5%	21.9%	-14.1%
Percent minority population	4.9%	4.9%	0.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	5.7%	6.3%	10.4%
Percent children in single-parent families	15.4%	21.0%	36.5%
Percent children in poverty	16.8%	24.8%	48.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$27,288	$28,090	2.9%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 6: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling Deborah Harris, Cabell-Wayne FRN, Huntington, 523-0333.

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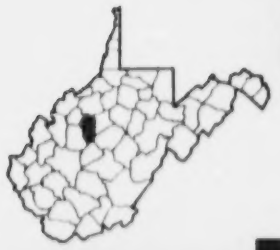
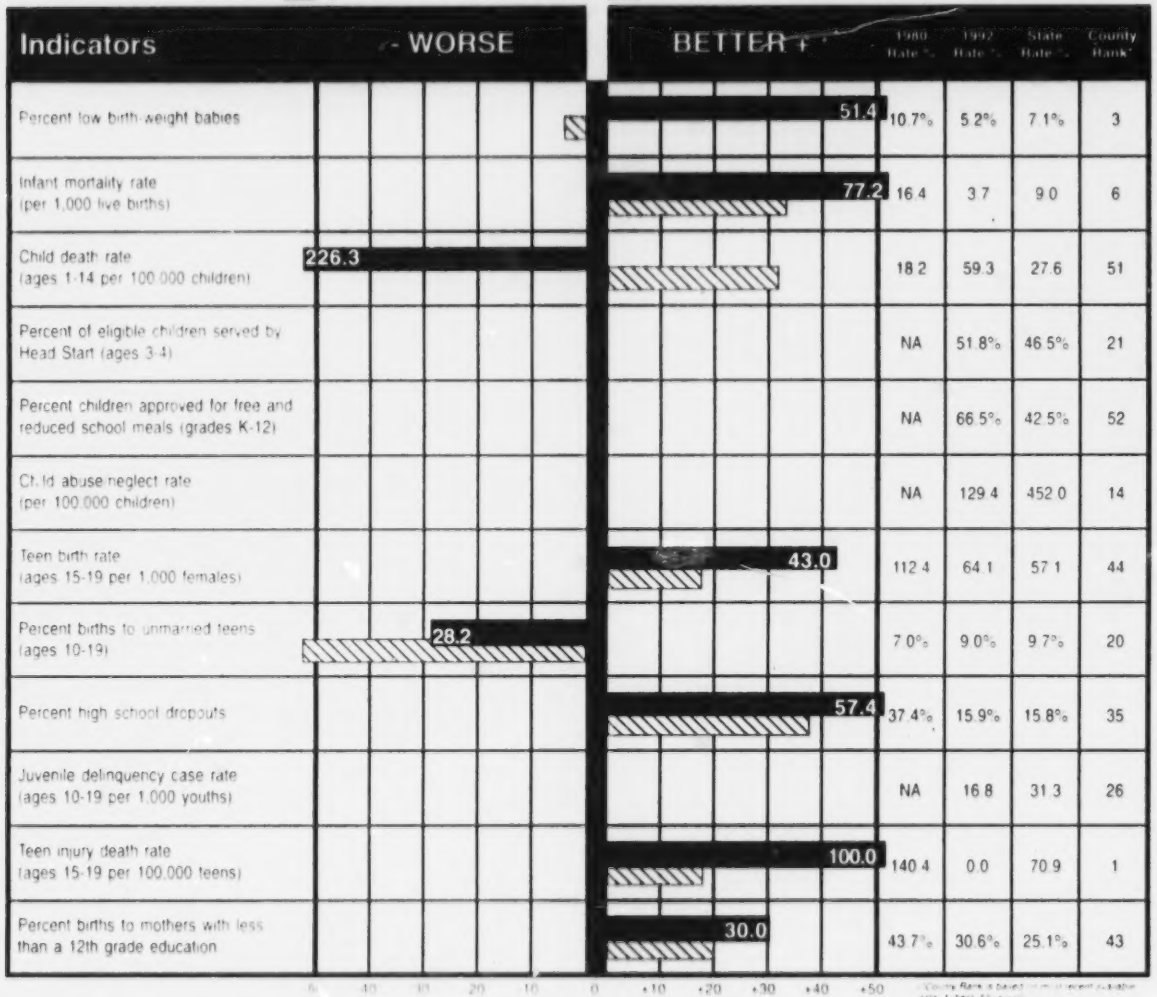


Calhoun County

Composite County Rank 32

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



*County Rank is based on the percent change in the rate between 1980 and 1992. Rank 1 = best.

Background Facts

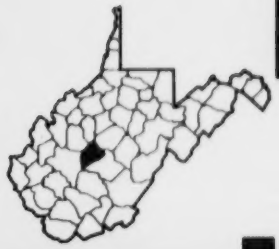
Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	8,250	7,935	-3.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,985	$5,091	27.7%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	12.7%	20.3%	60.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.1%	79.5%	3.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,009	1,270	25.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	668	828	24.0%
Unemployment rate	15.0%	19.4%	29.3%

Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	2,380	2,139	-10.1%
Percent population under age 18	29.2%	27.1%	-7.2%
Percent minority population	0.8%	0.6%	-18.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.6%	NM
Percent children in single-parent families	13.2%	19.2%	45.7%
Percent children in poverty	34.7%	37.1%	7.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$17,837	$17,671	-0.9%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 7: Help protect children in your community by establishing a safety belt coalition. Contact the National Safety Belt Coalition. Call (202) 296-6263.



Clay County

Composite County Rank 40

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators	1980 Rate	1992 Rate	State Rank	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.2%	7.0%	7.1%	31
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.2	0.0	9.0	1
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	11.3	42.9	27.6	47
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	66.1%	46.5%	10
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	72.3%	42.5%	55
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	172.5	452.0	17
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	110.9	82.9	57.1	54
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	9.2%	11.3%	9.7%	48
Percent high school dropouts	36.8%	13.9%	15.8%	24
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	NA	7.3	31.3	14
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	152.6	0.0	70.9	1
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	49.2%	35.1%	25.1%	50

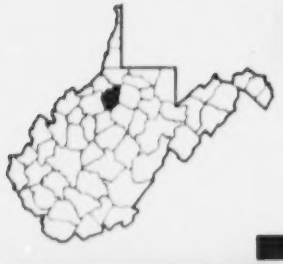
*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst.

Background Facts	1980	1992	Change
Total population	11,265	10,035	-10.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,141	$5,019	59.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	14.0%	27.0%	93.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	58.2%	73.0%	25.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	530	521	-1.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	525	704	34.1%
Unemployment rate	15.7%	19.0%	21.0%

Background Facts	1980	1990	Change
Total population under age 18	3,876	2,983	-23.0%
Percent population under age 18	34.5%	29.9%	-13.3%
Percent minority population	0.2%	0.2%	-10.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	1%	NM
Percent children in single-parent families	10.1%	17.6%	74.2%
Percent children in poverty	37.4%	48.4%	29.4%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$17,322	$16,130	-6.9%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 8: Find out how to help your community have a family friendly social service network. Call the Family Resource Coalition, (312) 341-0900.

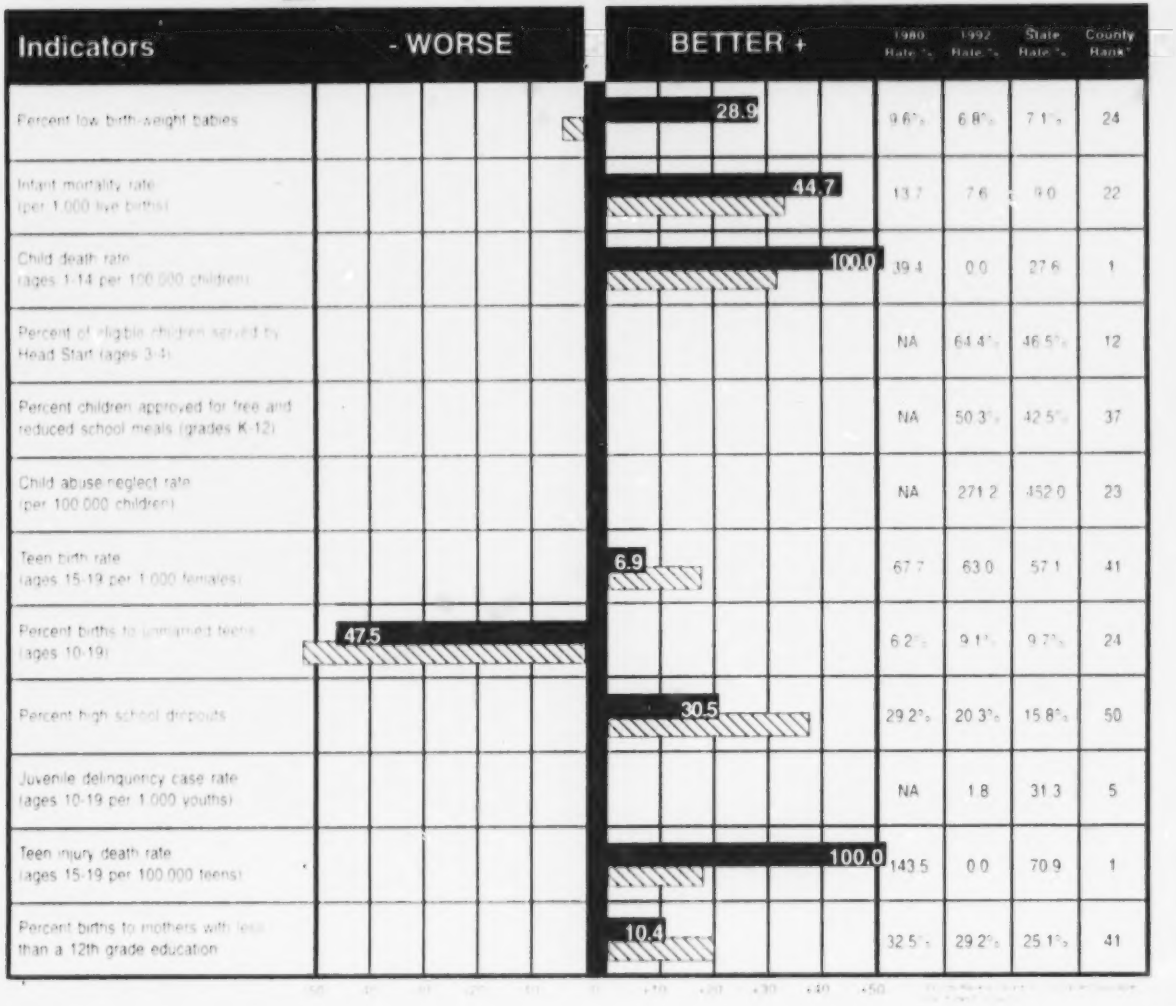


Doddridge County

Composite County Rank 19

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.

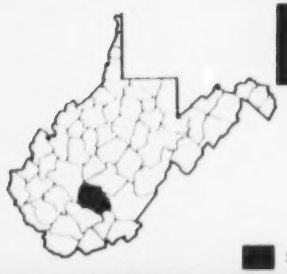


Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	7,433	7,108	-4.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,848	$6,027	56.6%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.5%	16.5%	72.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.5%	79.8%	3.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	650	685	5.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	413	515	24.7%
Unemployment rate	8.5%	10.0%	17.6%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	2,281	1,873	-17.9%
Percent population under age 18	30.8%	26.8%	-13.2%
Percent minority population	0.4%	0.6%	65.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	1.0%	NM
Percent children in single-parent families	10.3%	13.3%	29.1%
Percent children in poverty	27.5%	26.2%	-4.9%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$18,972	$19,830	4.5%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 9: Start a DAY ONE program in your community. Call Judy Combs at the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund for more information, 1-800-834-8323.

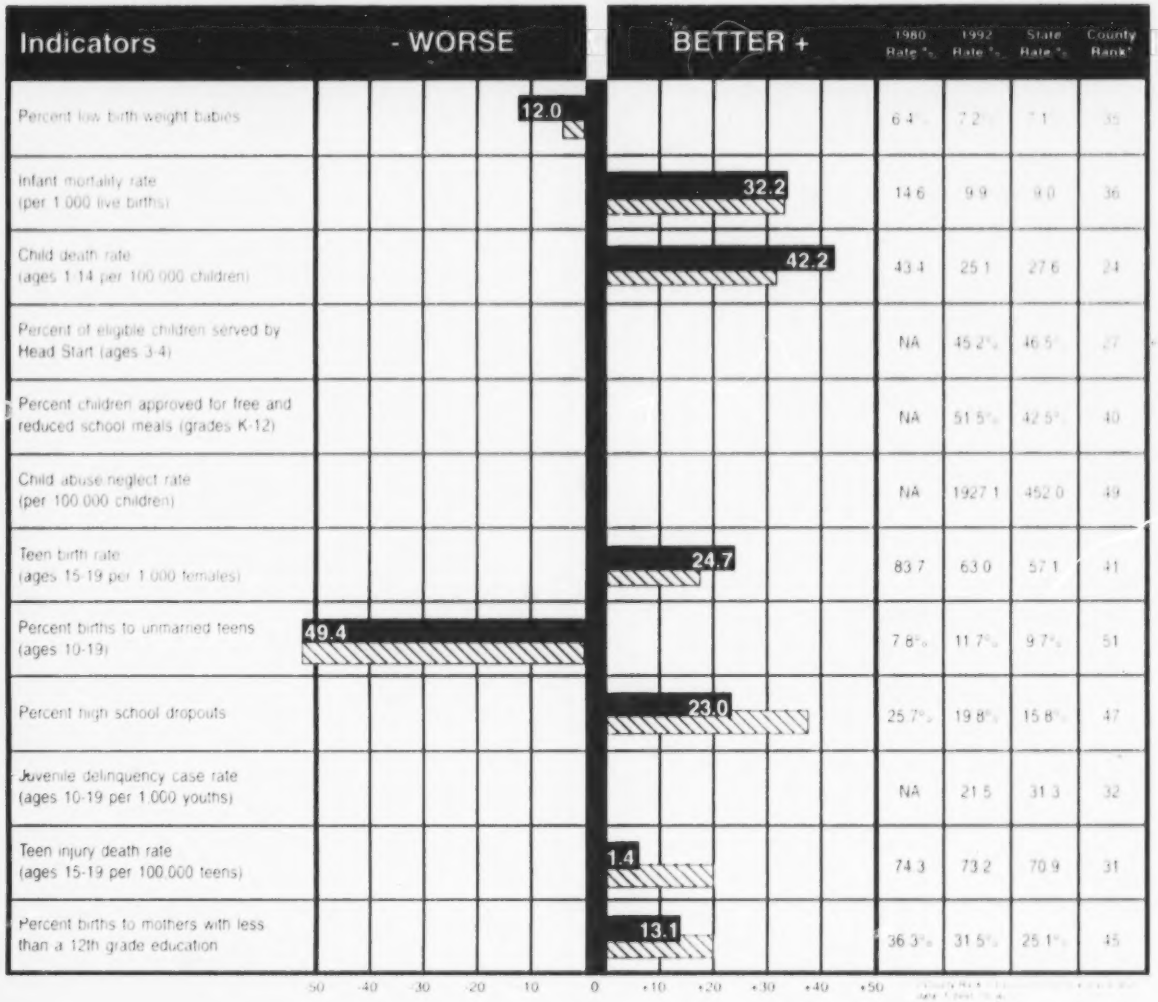


Fayette County

Composite County Rank 46

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	57,863	47,979	-17.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,202	$4,701	46.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	14.3%	21.3%	49.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	53.2%	72.3%	36.1%
Total jobs in high paying industries	5,599	4,139	-26.1%
Total jobs in low paying industries	6,126	7,279	18.8%
Unemployment rate	14.2%	14.1%	-0.7%

Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	17,154	12,086	-29.5%
Percent population under age 18	29.6%	25.2%	-15.0%
Percent minority population	7.9%	6.8%	-14.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	8.3%	7.2%	-13.3%
Percent children in single-parent families	13.0%	19.4%	49.5%
Percent children in poverty	22.4%	34.0%	51.5%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,388	$20,848	-10.9%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

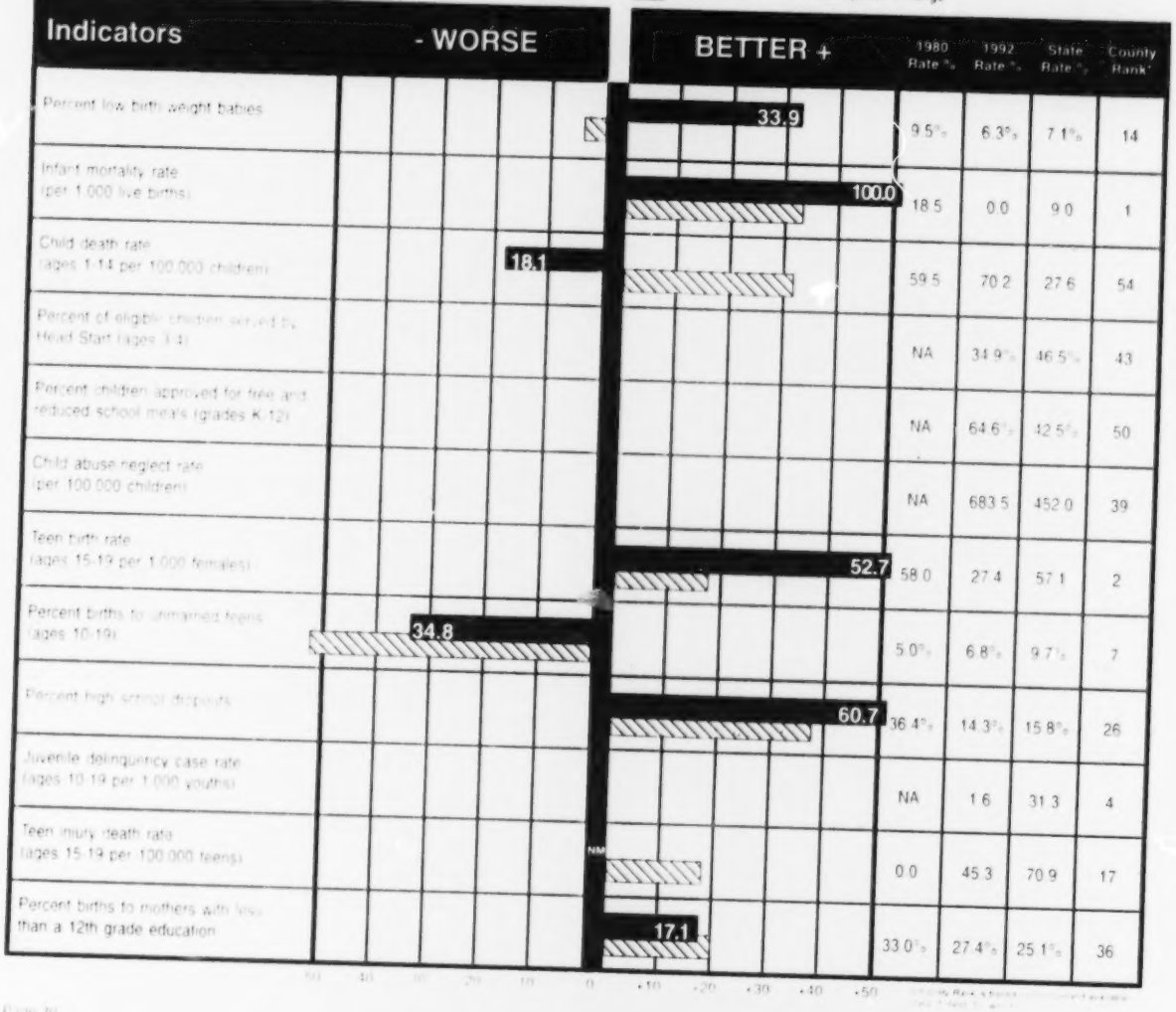
Number 10: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling Sara Ashley, Fayette County Family Resource Network, Fayetteville, 574-0525.

Gilmer County

Composite County Rank 14

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Indicators	1980 Rate %	1992 Rate %	State Rate %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	9.5%	6.3%	7.1%	14
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.5	0.0	9.0	1
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	59.5	70.2	27.6	54
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	34.9%	46.5%	43
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	64.6%	42.5%	50
Child abuse neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	683.5	452.0	39
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	58.0	27.4	57.1	2
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	5.0%	6.8%	9.7%	7
Percent high school dropouts	36.4%	14.3%	15.8%	26
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	NA	1.6	31.3	4
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	0.0	45.3	70.9	17
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	33.0%	27.4%	25.1%	36

Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	8,334	7,495	-10.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,612	$4,931	36.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.8%	19.1%	94.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.2%	83.3%	7.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,079	986	-8.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	617	768	24.5%
Unemployment rate	7.5%	13.2%	76.0%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	2,262	1,773	-21.6%
Percent population under age 18	27.1%	23.1%	-14.8%
Percent minority population	0.9%	1.0%	5.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.4%	0.5%	43.5%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.5%	15.8%	50.1%
Percent children in poverty	20.8%	40.7%	95.7%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$18,688	$16,994	-9.1%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 11: Join the Cease Fire! media campaign. Call the Children's Defense Fund for more information, (202) 662-3512.

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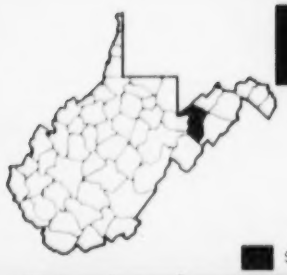
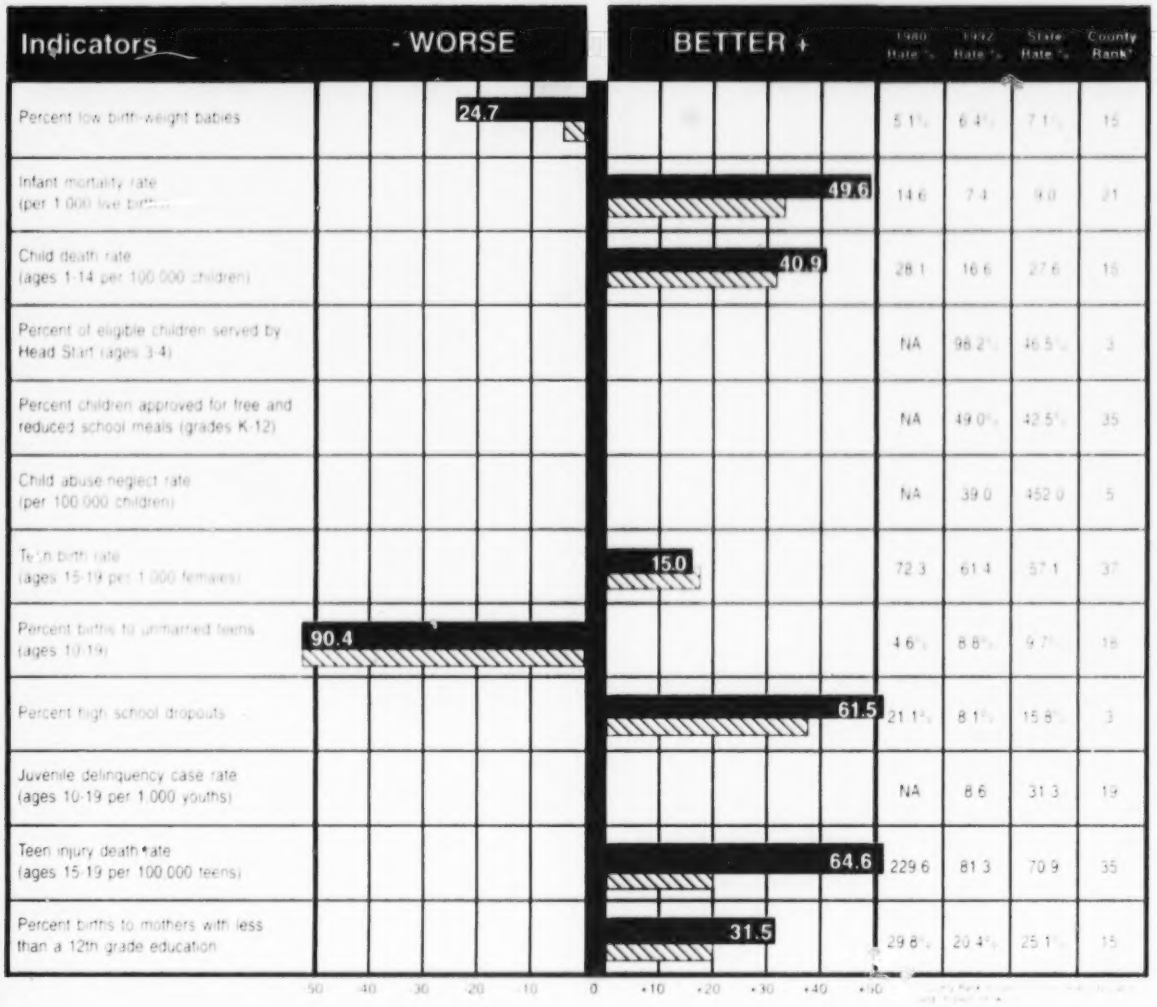


Grant County

Composite County Rank 12

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change

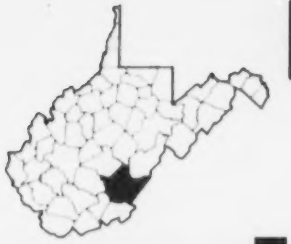


Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	10,210	10,672	4.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$4,403	$4,782	8.6%
Percent all families with couple/1 children who are AFDC recipients	7.3%	9.9%	35.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	82.1%	86.9%	5.9%
Total jobs in high paying industries	2,918	3,447	18.1%
Total jobs in low paying industries	1,146	1,681	46.7%
Unemployment rate	7.8%	10.9%	39.7%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	3,117	2,644	-15.2%
Percent population under age 18	30.5%	25.4%	-16.9%
Percent minority population	1.5%	1.5%	0.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.3%	1.7%	26.3%
Percent children in single-parent families	8.1%	15.0%	83.8%
Percent children in poverty	26.0%	16.2%	-37.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$20,474	$25,327	23.7%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 12: Celebrate children by wearing a WV KIDS COUNT Fund tie. Call the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund at 1-800-834-8323 for more information on this limited edition silk tie.

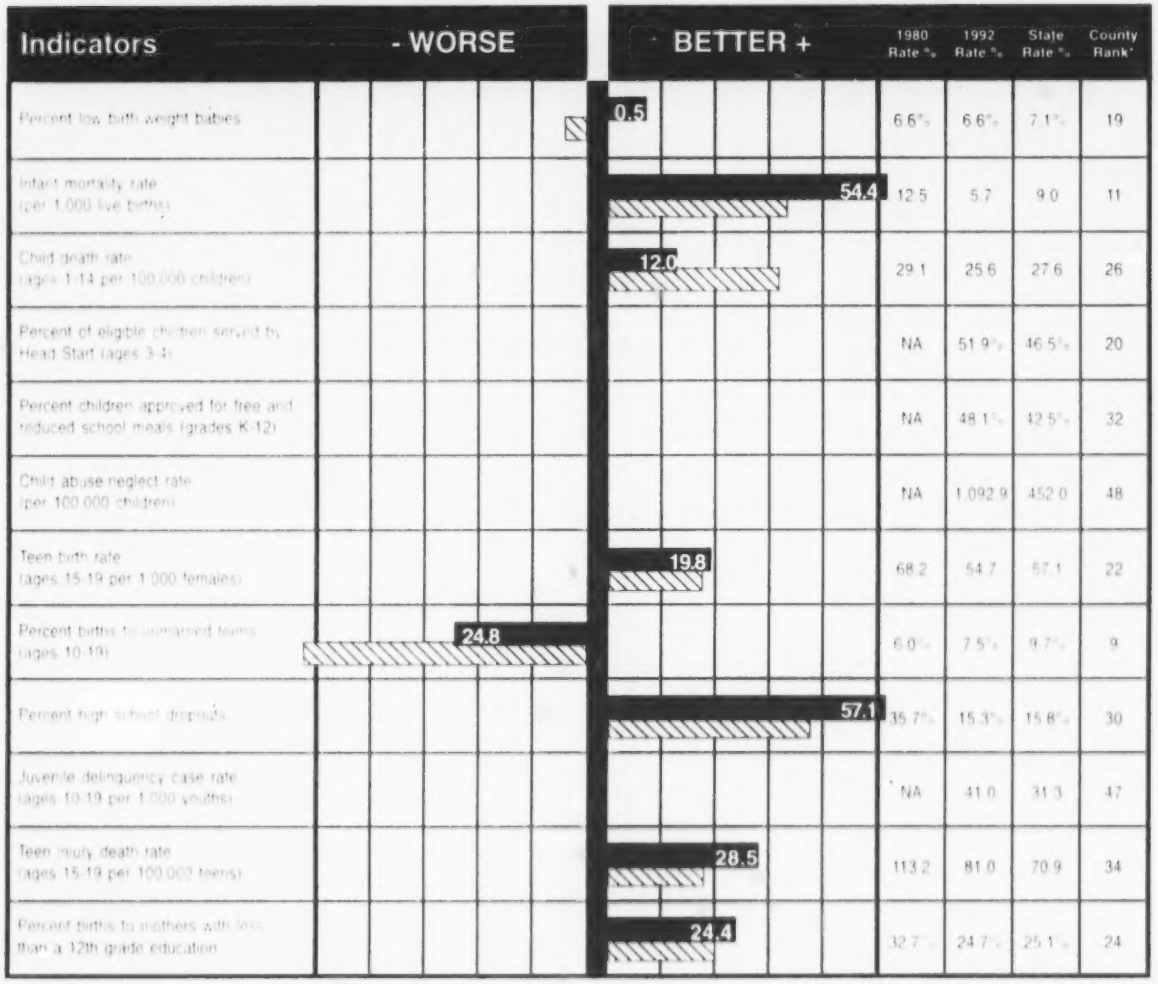


Greenbrier County

Composite County Rank 24

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.

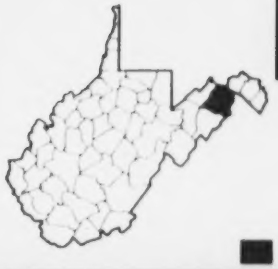


Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	37,665	35,280	-6.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,620	$4,405	21.7%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	5.6%	10.0%	78.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	53.5%	75.0%	40.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,195	4,335	3.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	7,014	9,172	30.8%
Unemployment rate	11.7%	12.7%	8.5%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	10,666	8,270	-22.5%
Percent population under age 18	28.3%	23.8%	-15.8%
Percent minority population	4.4%	4.0%	-9.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.8%	4.4%	-6.6%
Percent children in single-parent families	11.6%	17.6%	51.7%
Percent children in poverty	16.4%	23.8%	44.9%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,125	$23,819	3.0%

***55* Ways to make Kids Count**

Number 13: Call Family Matters at 1-800-734-2319 and ask for the names of youth and family service organizations that may need assistance in your community.

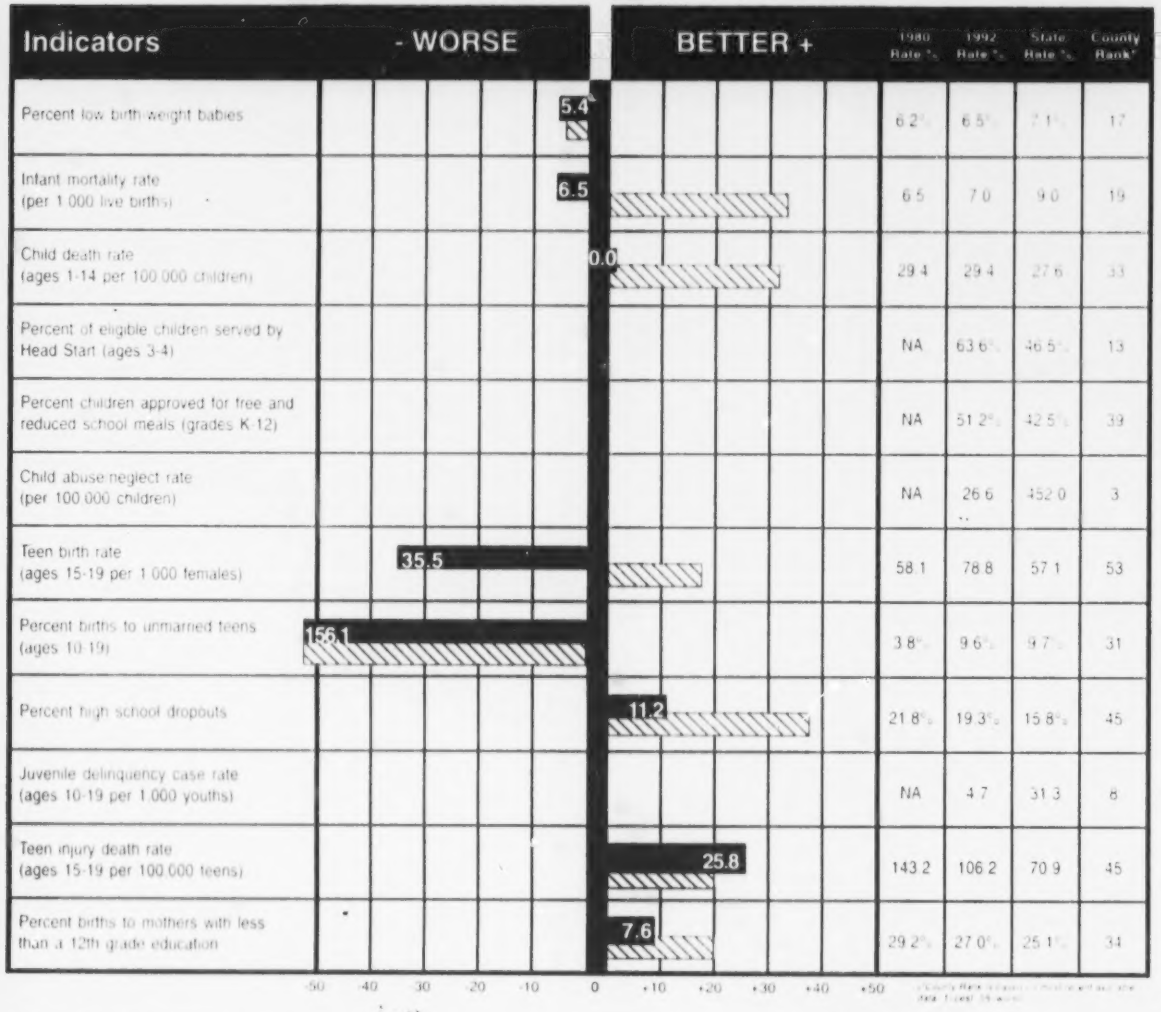


Hampshire County

Composite County Rank 38

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change

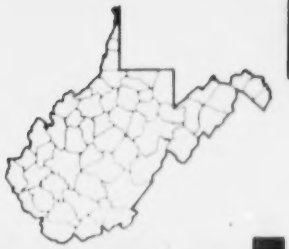


Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	14,867	17,472	17.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,423	$4,611	34.7%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.4%	11.2%	33.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	83.4%	73.4%	-12.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,434	1,468	2.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,527	2,249	47.3%
Unemployment rate	7.0%	10.5%	50.0%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	4,593	4,390	-4.4%
Percent population under age 18	30.9%	26.6%	-13.9%
Percent minority population	1.0%	1.1%	8.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.1%	1.4%	28.1%
Percent children in single-parent families	9.9%	14.0%	40.9%
Percent children in poverty	20.0%	21.1%	5.4%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$22,377	$24,164	8.0%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 14: Volunteer to be a mentor, a tutor or an after-school helper.

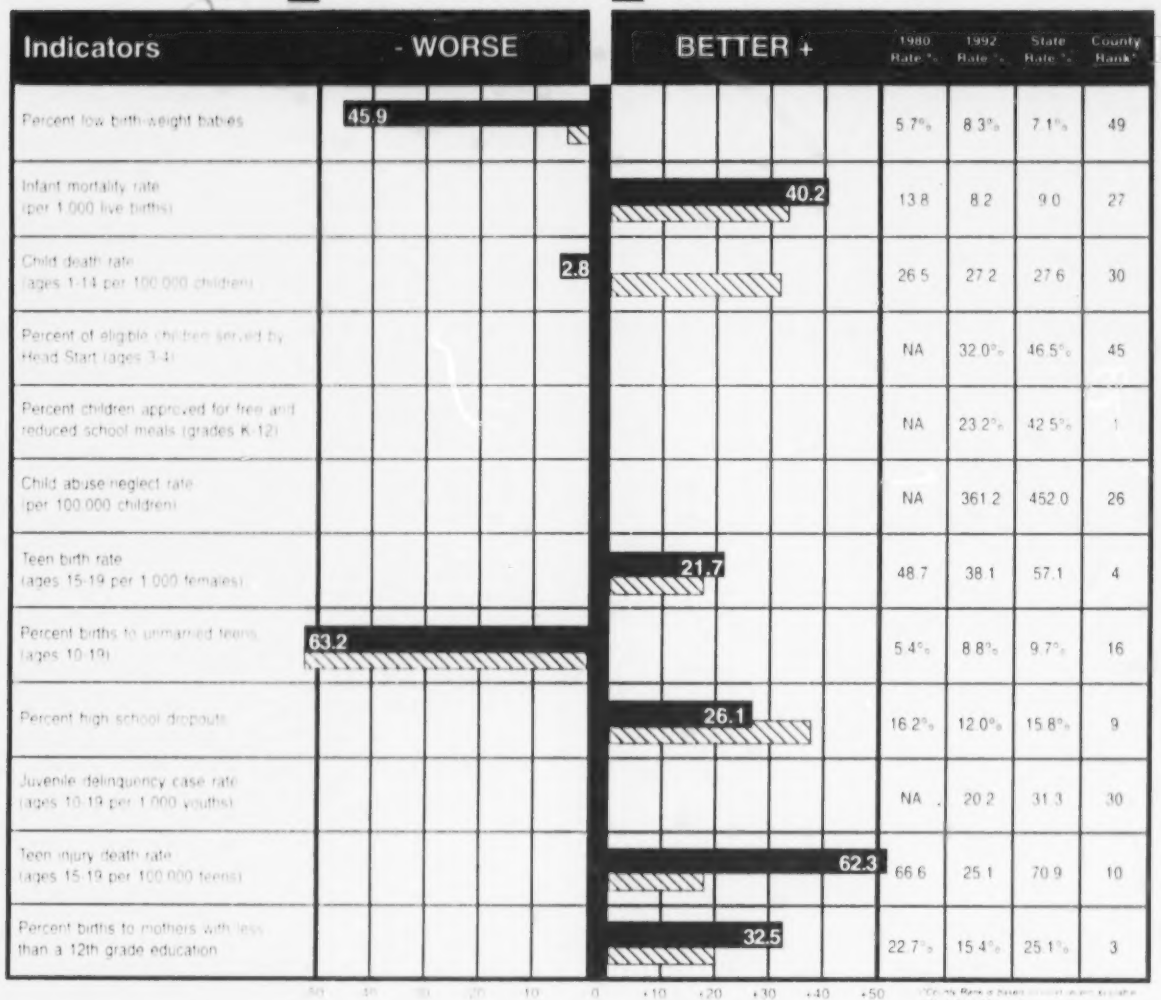


Hancock County

Composite County Rank 6

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.

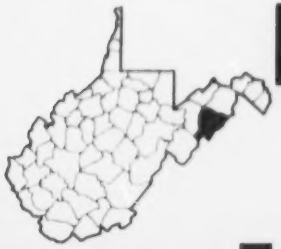


Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	40,418	35,170	-13.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,534	$4,945	39.9%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.5%	11.8%	57.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.9%	80.0%	5.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	15,223	10,038	-34.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	6,665	7,391	10.9%
Unemployment rate	8.3%	10.6%	27.7%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	11,311	8,075	-28.6%
Percent population under age 18	28.0%	22.9%	-18.1%
Percent minority population	3.1%	3.1%	2.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	3.2%	3.6%	9.5%
Percent children in single-parent families	11.8%	17.2%	46.0%
Percent children in poverty	9.3%	18.1%	95.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$36,466	$30,576	-16.2%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 15: Call the Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families at 558-0600 and see what you can do to help at-risk children in your community.

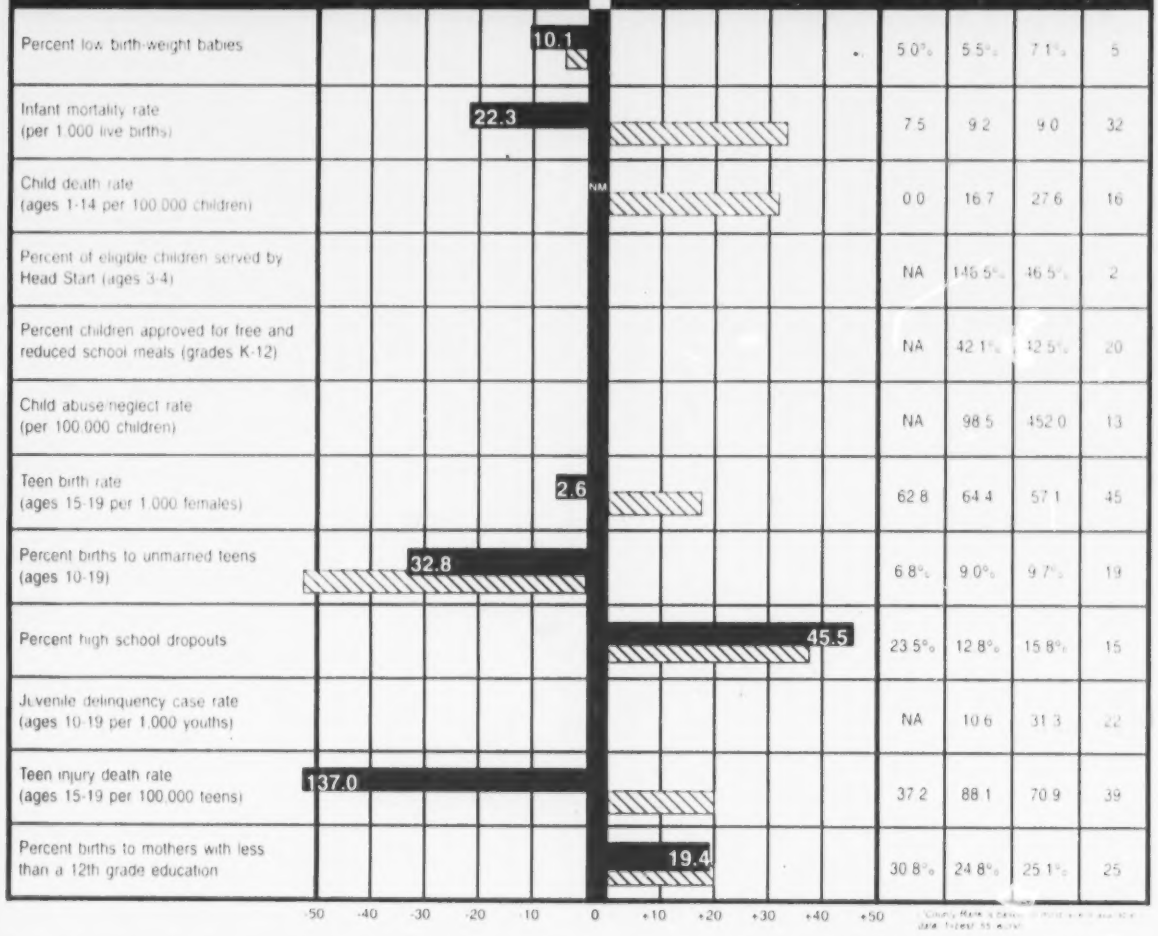


Hardy County

Composite County Rank 16

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators (- WORSE / BETTER +)	1980 Rate	1992 Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.0%	5.5%	7.1%	5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.5	9.2	9.0	32
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	0.0	16.7	27.6	16
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	146.5%	46.5%	2
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	42.1%	42.5%	20
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	98.5	452.0	13
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	62.8	64.4	57.1	45
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	6.8%	9.0%	9.7%	19
Percent high school dropouts	23.5%	12.8%	15.8%	15
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	NA	10.6	31.3	22
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	37.2	88.1	70.9	39
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	30.8%	24.8%	25.1%	25

Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	10,030	11,281	12.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$4,019	$4,307	7.2%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.7%	6.2%	-28.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	82.6%	84.5%	2.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,977	2,998	51.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,046	1,639	56.7%
Unemployment rate	7.1%	7.7%	8.5%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	2,797	2,618	-6.4%
Percent population under age 18	27.9%	23.8%	-14.5%
Percent minority population	2.1%	2.1%	-0.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.0%	2.2%	8.7%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.3%	14.4%	39.0%
Percent children in poverty	23.2%	15.3%	-34.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$20,309	$25,843	27.2%

55 *Ways to make Kids Count*

Number 16: Find out how you can get involved in Region VIII by contacting the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund Regional Advisory Group Leader, Paige Alexander, Moorefield, 538-2373.

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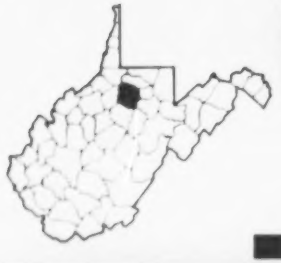
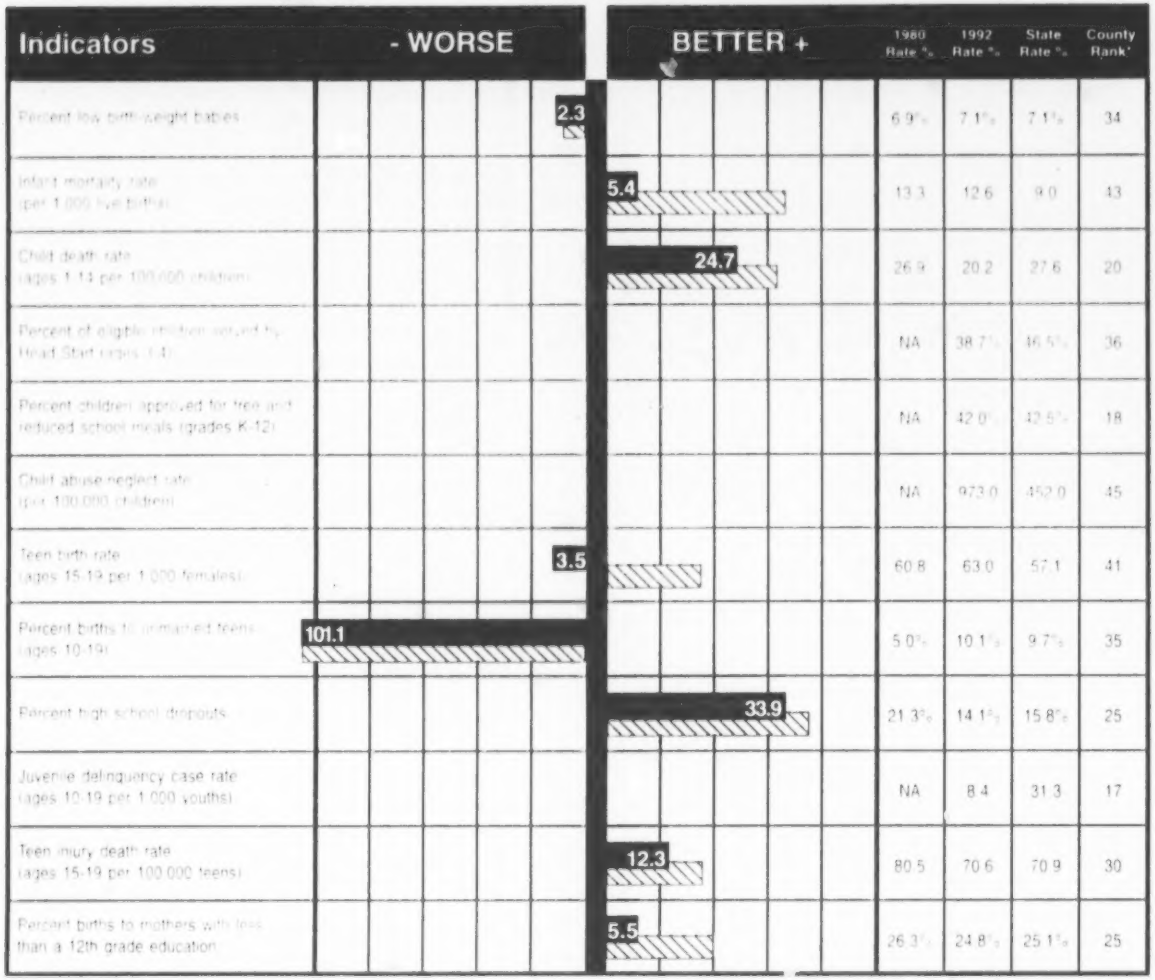


Harrison County

Composite County Rank 26

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



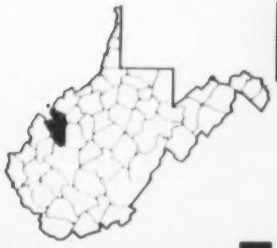
Indicators	1980 Rate	1992 Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birthweight babies	6.9%	7.1%	7.1%	34
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.3	12.6	9.0	43
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	26.9	20.2	27.6	20
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	38.7%	46.5%	36
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	42.0%	42.6%	18
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	973.0	452.0	45
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	60.8	63.0	57.1	41
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	5.0%	10.1%	9.7%	35
Percent high school dropouts	21.3%	14.1%	15.8%	25
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	NA	8.4	31.3	17
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	80.5	70.6	70.9	30
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	26.3%	24.8%	25.1%	25

Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	77,710	70,047	-9.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,412	$4,940	44.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.7%	16.4%	69.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	82.5%	83.0%	0.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	13,639	10,459	-23.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	14,501	17,433	20.2%
Unemployment rate	8.4%	11.2%	33.3%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	21,248	17,042	-19.8%
Percent population under age 18	27.3%	24.6%	-10.2%
Percent minority population	1.7%	1.9%	11.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.0%	2.3%	14.6%
Percent children in single-parent families	12.3%	17.6%	42.7%
Percent children in poverty	18.1%	24.5%	35.7%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$25,578	$25,245	-1.3%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 17: Identify those programs in your community that are making a difference for children, and make sure your state legislator visits them when he/she is home.

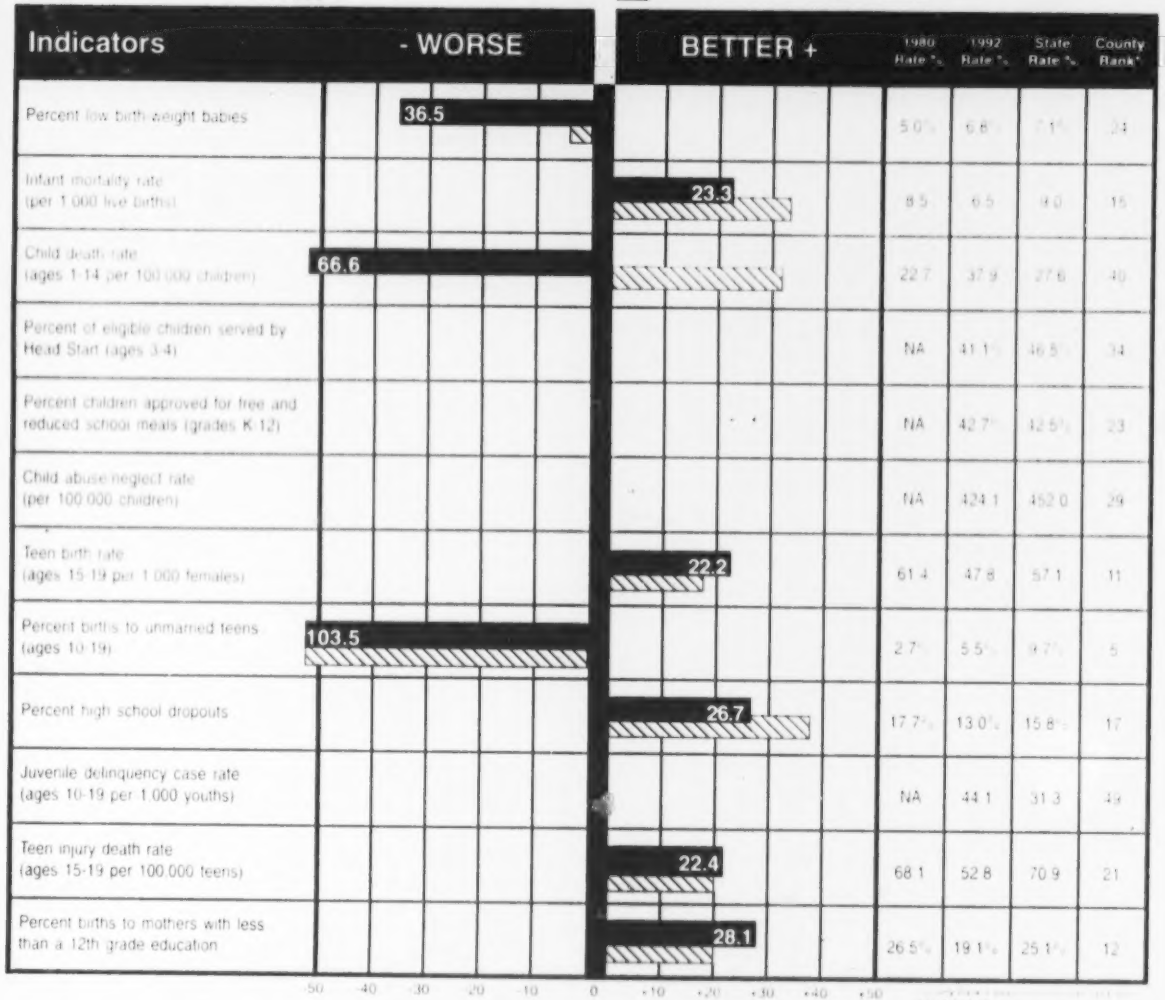


Jackson County

Composite County Rank 15

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	25,794	26,108	1.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,768	$5,324	41.3%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	4.3%	12.2%	183.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.2%	72.8%	0.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	5,773	3,936	-31.8%
Total jobs in low paying industries	2,842	4,506	58.6%
Unemployment rate	11.5%	12.4%	7.8%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	7,868	6,763	-14.0%
Percent population under age 18	30.5%	26.1%	-14.5%
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.5%	45.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.4%	0.7%	55.1%
Percent children in single-parent families	9.3%	15.1%	62.7%
Percent children in poverty	13.7%	24.6%	79.5%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$30,026	$25,121	-16.3%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 18: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling the Jackson County Family Resource Network/ Interagency Council, Cathy Stout, c/o Jackson Co. Board of Ed., Ripley, 273-3545.

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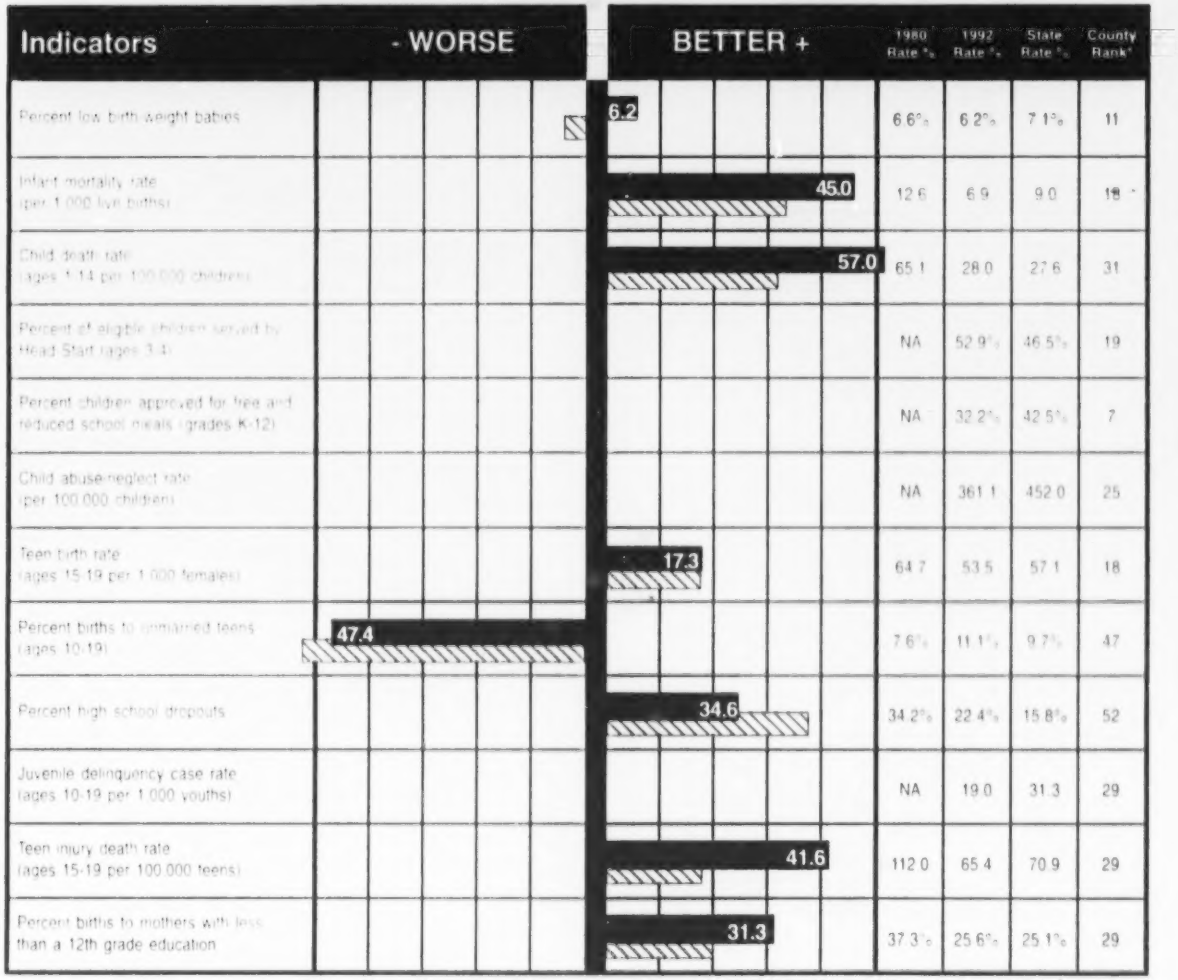
Jefferson County

Composite County Rank 28

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	30,302	37,634	24.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$2,990	$5,139	71.9%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.3%	9.2%	11.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.3%	75.0%	-2.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,008	3,857	28.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	4,518	6,842	51.4%
Unemployment rate	6.3%	9.7%	54.0%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	8,915	9,195	3.1%
Percent population under age 18	29.4%	25.6%	-13.0%
Percent minority population	9.6%	8.3%	-14.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	12.1%	9.7%	-20.4%
Percent children in single-parent families	13.6%	15.3%	12.6%
Percent children in poverty	17.9%	13.7%	-23.5%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$27,042	$34,887	29.0%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

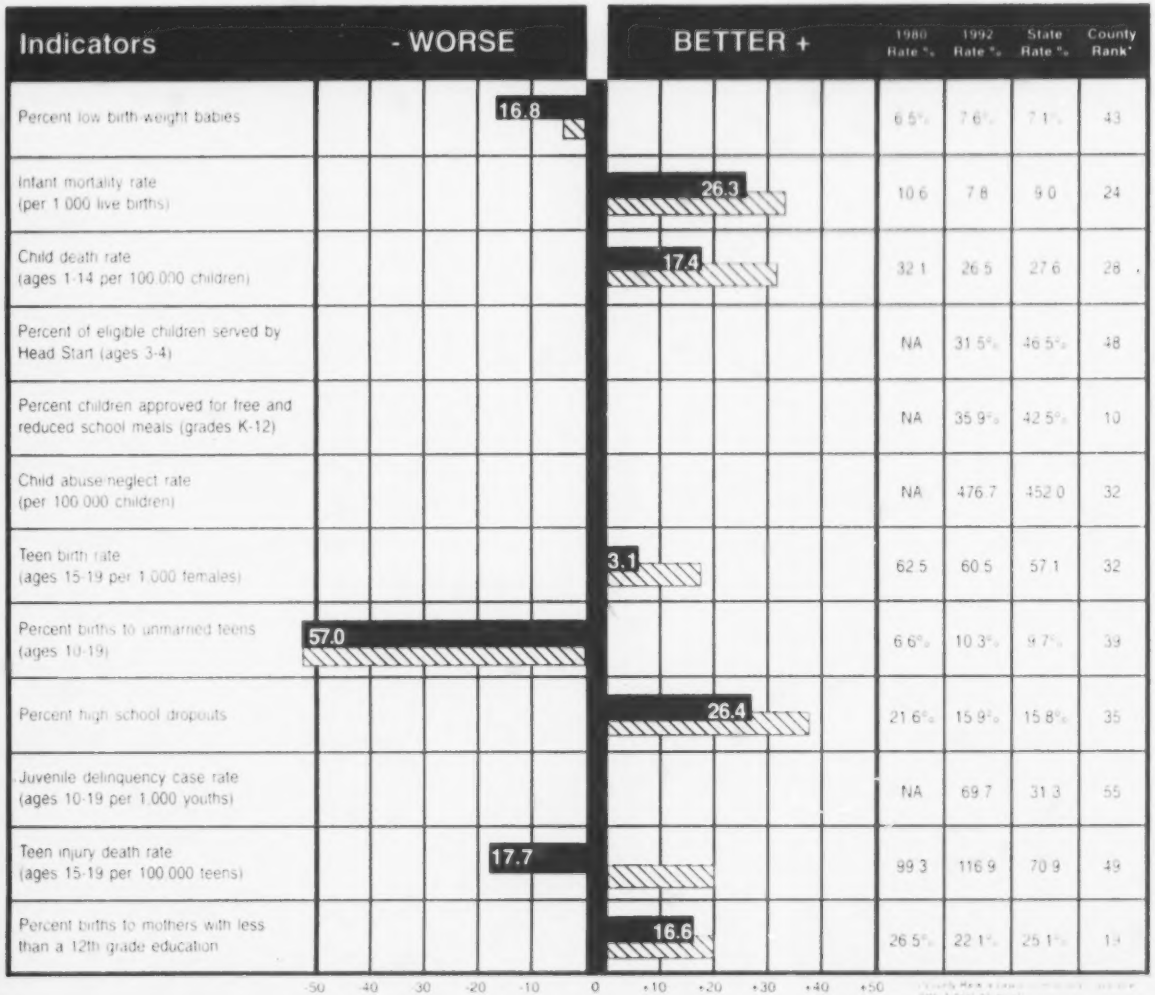
Number 19: Help your community by providing transportation for new parents to doctor appointments. Call the WV Bureau of Public Health for the name of the health clinic in your area, 1-800-642-8522.

Kanawha County

Composite County Rank 42

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	231,414	207,769	-10.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,881	$4,936	26.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.9%	16.0%	102.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	71.3%	68.2%	-4.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	47,860	34,630	-27.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	53,461	65,844	23.2%
Unemployment rate	7.2%	8.6%	19.4%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	60,714	48,250	-20.5%
Percent population under age 18	26.2%	23.2%	-11.4%
Percent minority population	6.7%	7.5%	12.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	7.9%	10.0%	25.8%
Percent children in single-parent families	13.8%	21.0%	52.6%
Percent children in poverty	13.7%	22.0%	60.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$31,334	$30,030	-4.2%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

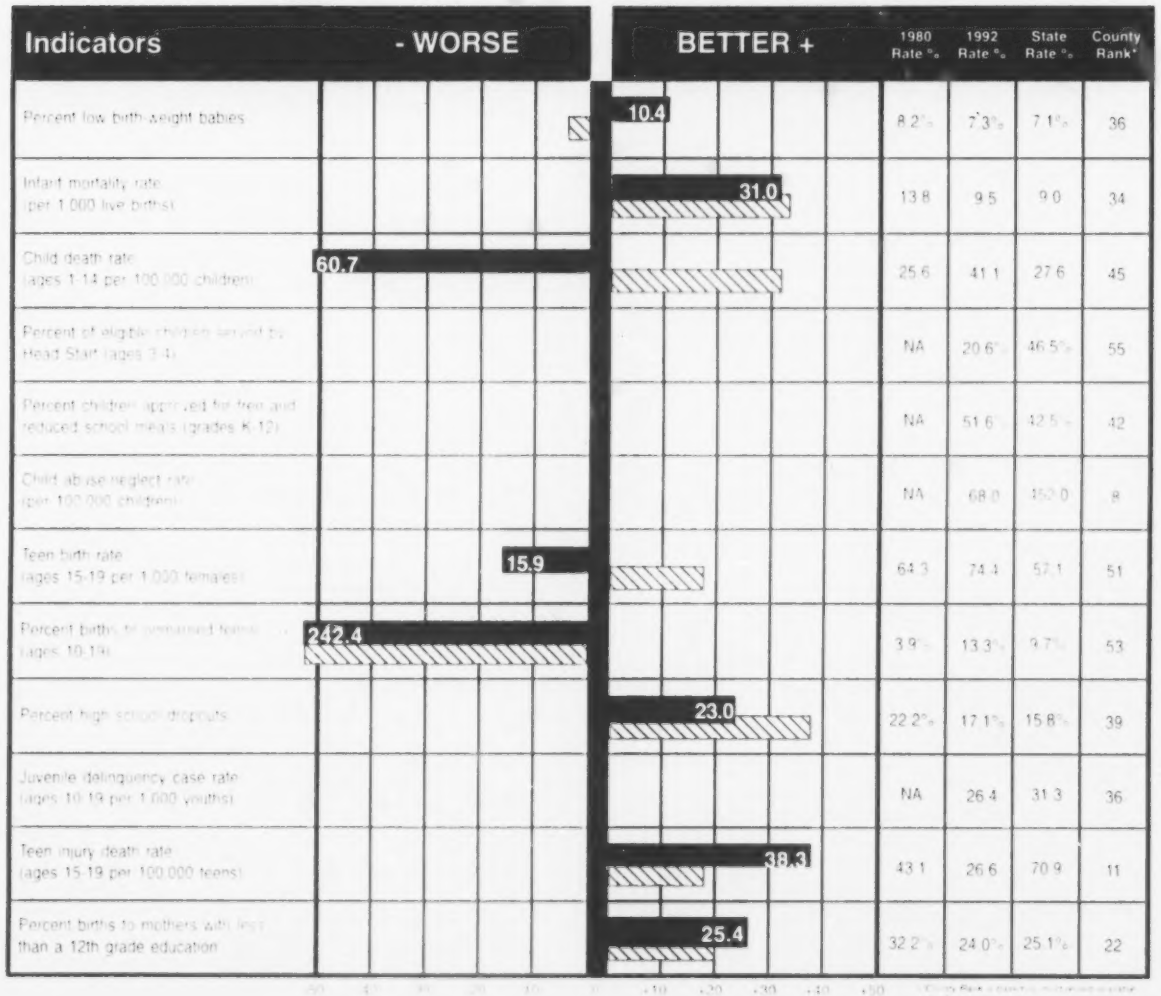
Number 20: Find out how you can get involved in Region III by contacting the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund Regional Advisory Chair, Linda DuVall, Charleston, 348-6158.

Lewis County

Composite County Rank 47

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.

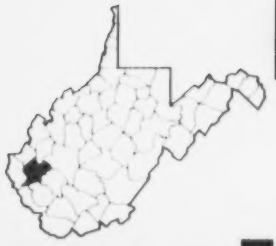


Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	18,813	17,298	-8.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,432	$5,098	48.6%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.5%	16.7%	75.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	79.6%	83.9%	5.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,638	2,207	-16.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,307	3,005	30.3%
Unemployment rate	10.0%	13.3%	33.0%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	5,165	4,160	-19.5%
Percent population under age 18	27.5%	24.2%	-12.0%
Percent minority population	0.7%	0.8%	0.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.6%	0.8%	31.7%
Percent children in single-parent families	12.7%	18.1%	42.5%
Percent children in poverty	20.2%	31.4%	55.1%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,066	$22,273	-3.4%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 21: See how you can help West Virginia reach its goal of having all two year-olds properly immunized. Call 1-800-642-3634.

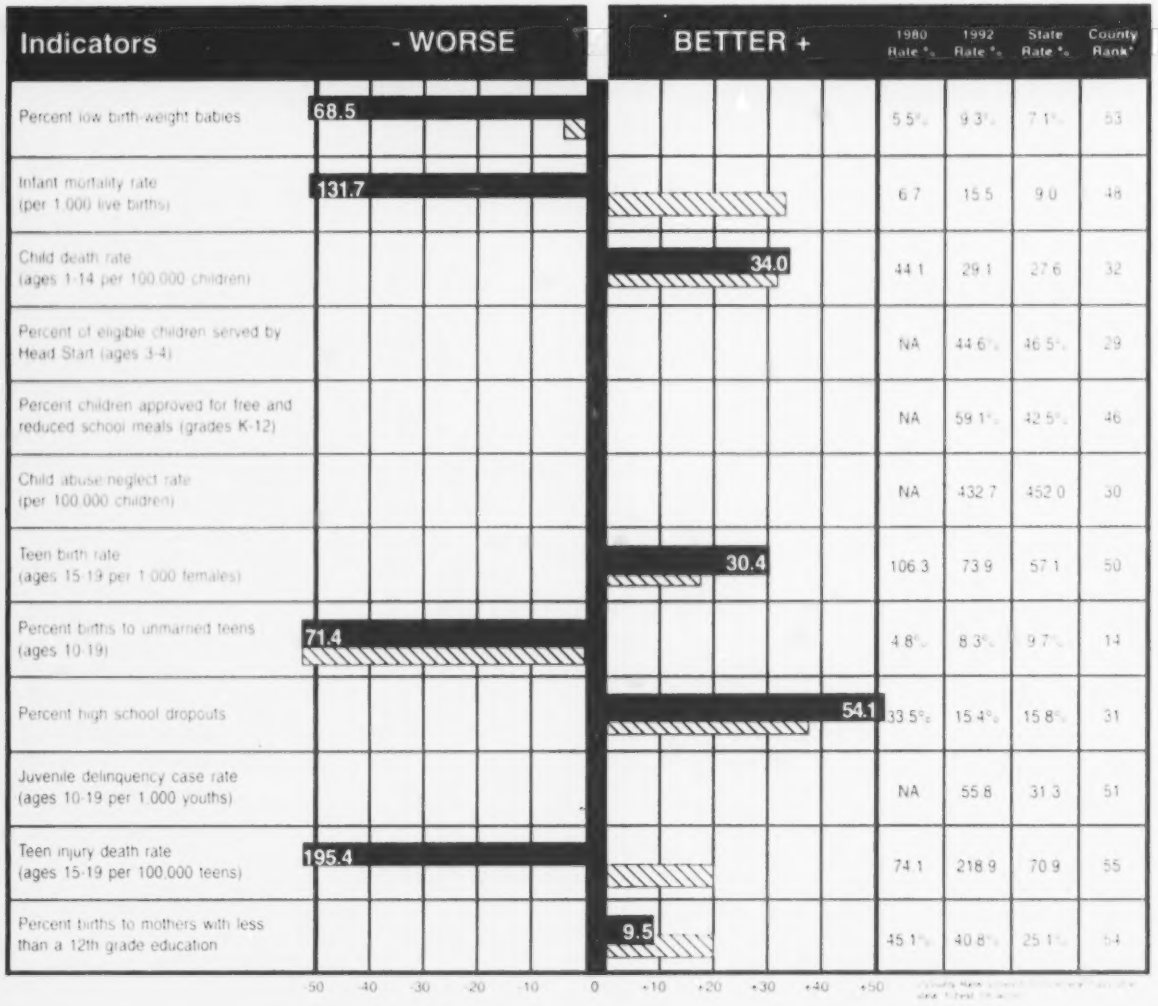


Lincoln County

Composite County Rank 54

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	23,675	21,686	-8.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,676	$5,255	43.0%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	14.8%	26.9%	81.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	56.3%	80.4%	42.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,014	1,210	19.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,099	1,539	40.0%
Unemployment rate	14.3%	16.1%	12.6%

Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	7,894	5,979	-24.3%
Percent population under age 18	33.4%	28.0%	-16.3%
Percent minority population	0.2%	0.2%	15.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.2%	NM
Percent children in single-parent families	10.2%	14.8%	44.0%
Percent children in poverty	28.9%	45.1%	56.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,166	$16,868	20.3%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

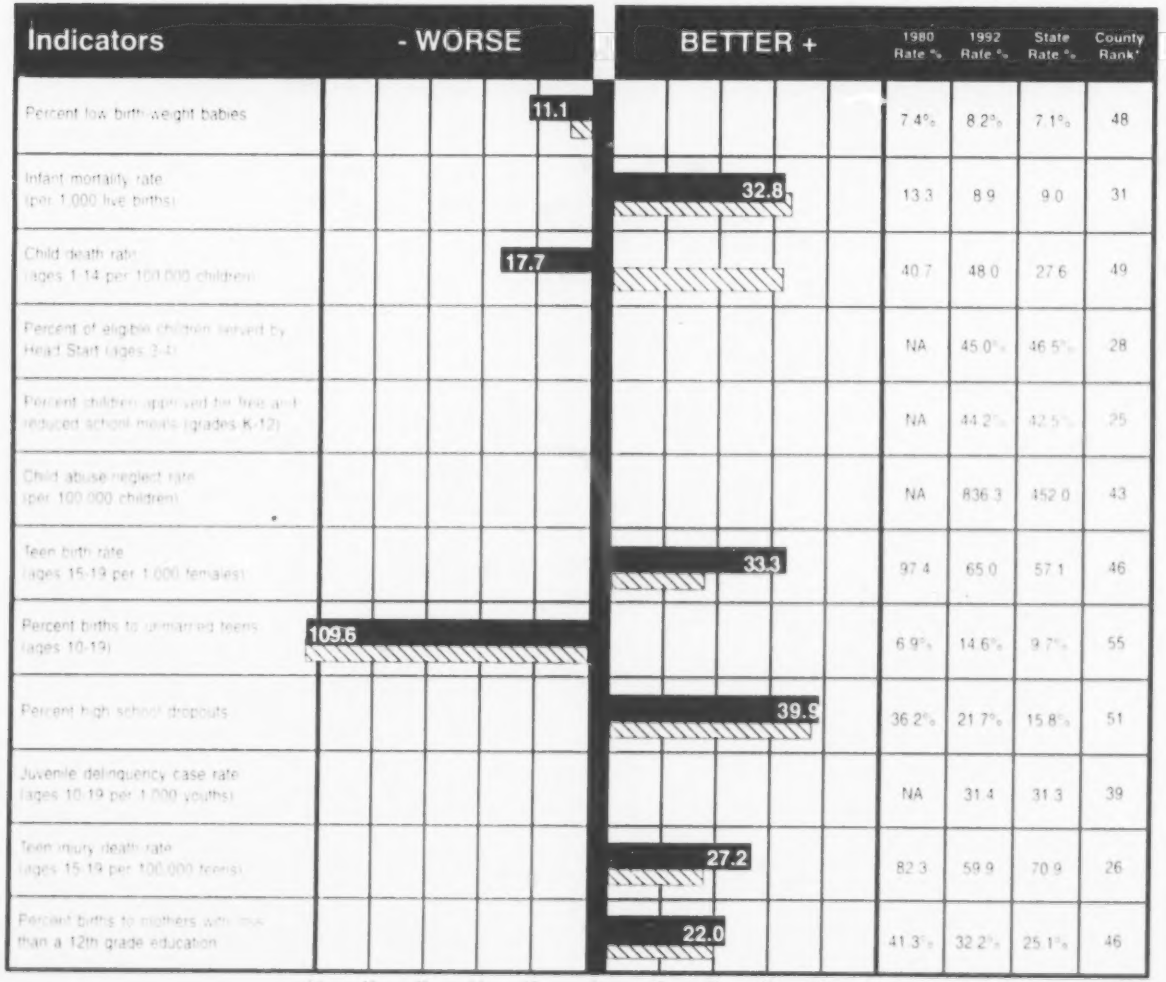
Number 22: Make a financial contribution. Contribute to groups working for children.

Logan County

Composite County Rank 52

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	50,679	42,992	-15.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,198	$4,906	53.4%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.7%	22.4%	109.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	47.8%	56.9%	19.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	8,461	5,533	-34.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	6,334	7,679	21.2%
Unemployment rate	8.6%	13.7%	59.3%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	16,758	11,969	-28.6%
Percent population under age 18	33.1%	27.8%	-15.9%
Percent minority population	4.7%	3.8%	-18.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.7%	3.9%	-15.7%
Percent children in single-parent families	11.6%	17.5%	50.1%
Percent children in poverty	21.9%	37.3%	70.7%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$25,483	$21,100	-17.2%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 23: Encourage your place of worship to publish WV KIDS COUNT facts in their newsletter and worship bulletin.

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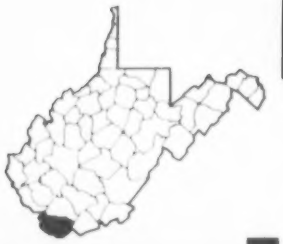
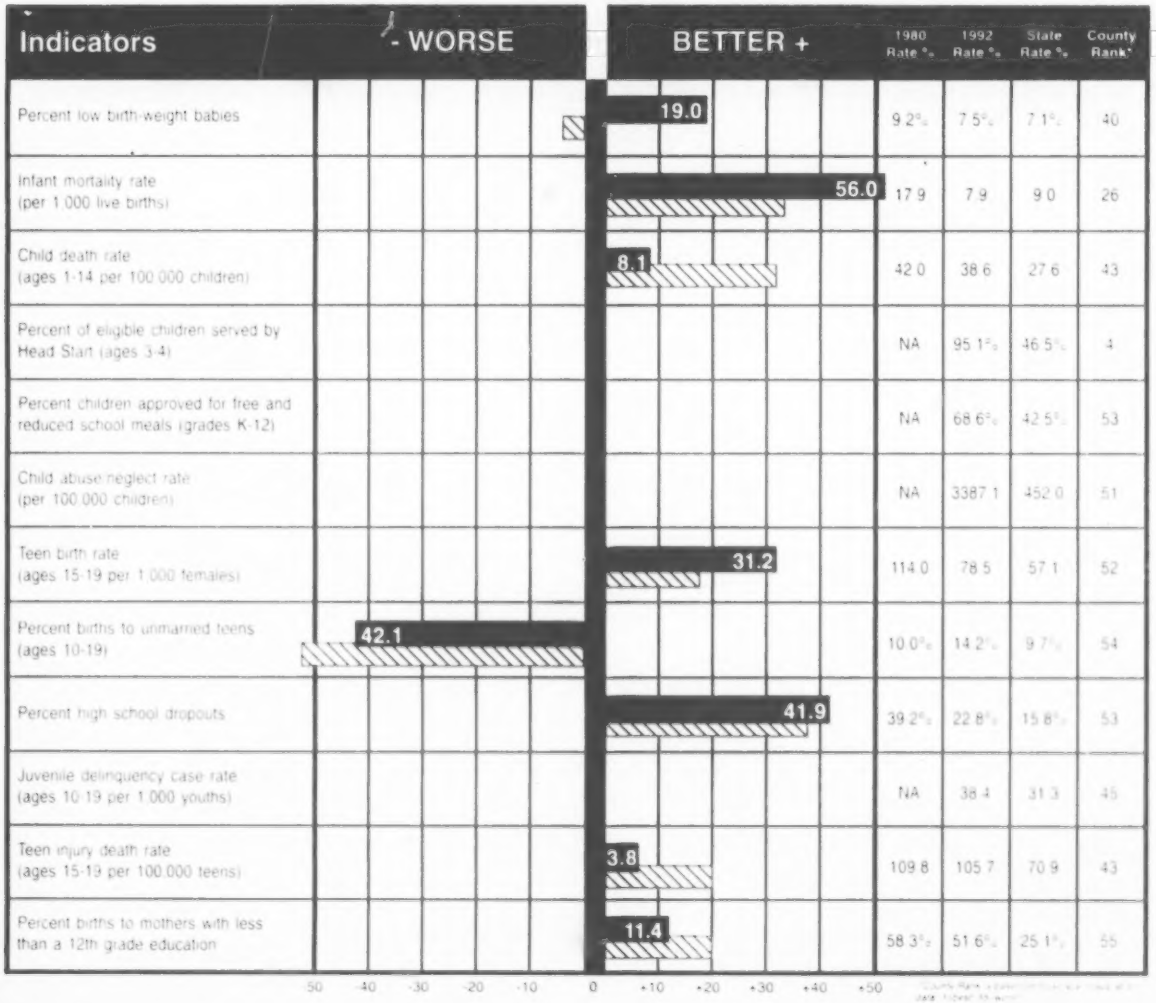


McDowell County

Composite County Rank 55

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	49,899	34,111	-31.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,312	$5,870	77.2%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	22.5%	33.6%	49.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	48.8%	56.1%	14.8%
Total jobs in high paying industries	9,046	2,603	-71.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,942	2,932	-25.6%
Unemployment rate	13.0%	16.3%	25.4%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	17,225	10,188	-40.9%
Percent population under age 18	34.5%	28.9%	16.2%
Percent minority population	15.0%	13.7%	-8.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	14.2%	14.4%	1.7%
Percent children in single-parent families	13.8%	19.1%	38.1%
Percent children in poverty	31.2%	50.3%	61.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,723	$15,756	-27.5%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 24: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling Franki Patton Rutherford, McDowell County Community Action Network, Gary, 448-2101.

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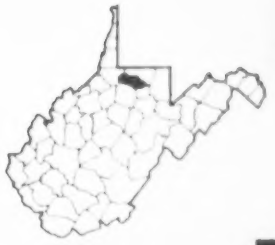
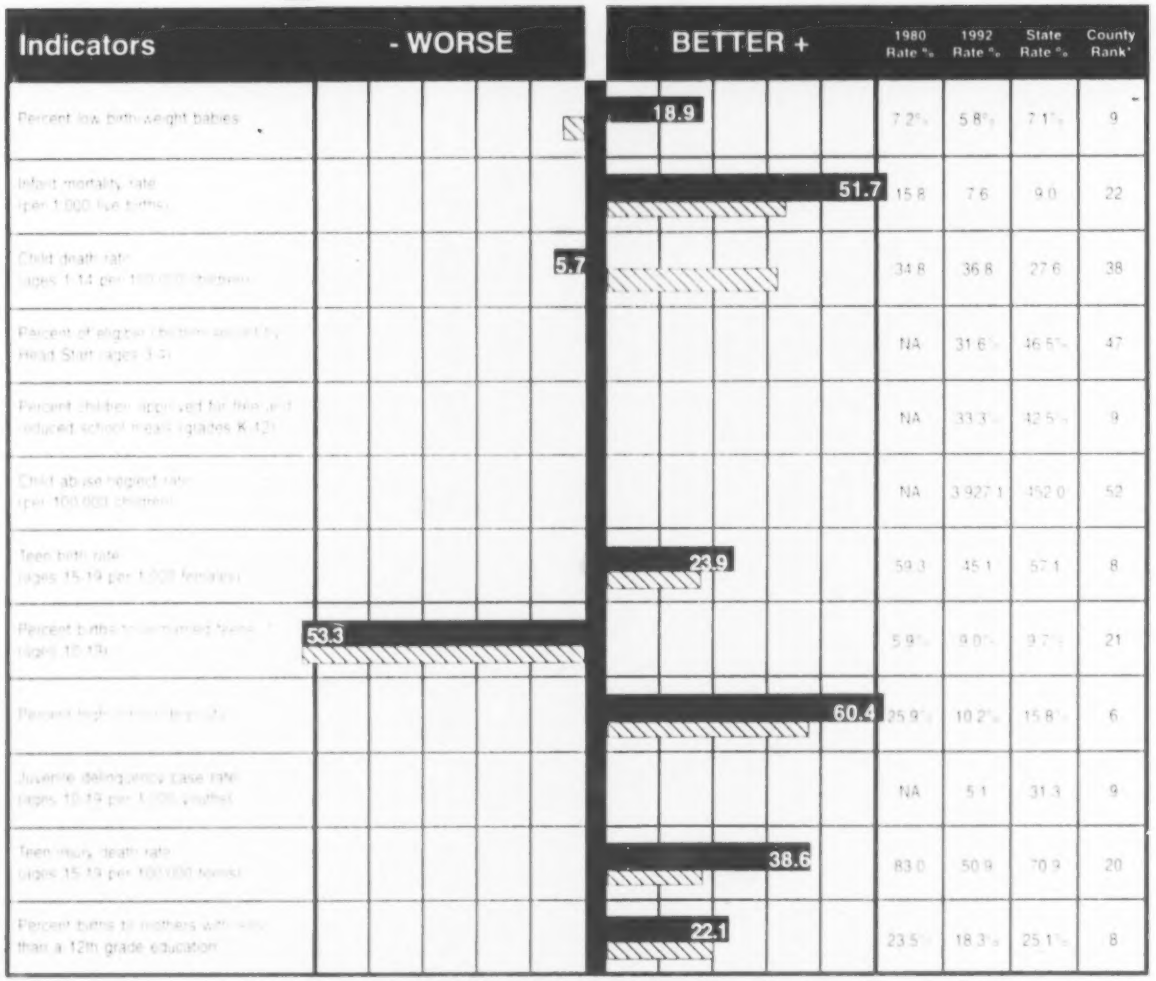


Marion County

Composite County Rank 5

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Indicators	1980 Rate %	1992 Rate %	State Rate %	County Rank*
Percent low birthweight babies	7.2%	5.8%	7.1%	9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.8	7.6	9.0	22
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	34.8	36.8	27.6	38
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-5)	NA	31.6%	46.5%	47
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	33.3%	42.5%	9
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	3,927.1	452.0	52
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	59.3	45.1	57.1	8
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 15-19)	5.9%	9.0%	9.7%	21
Percent high school dropouts	25.9%	10.2%	15.8%	6
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	NA	5.1	31.3	9
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	83.0	50.9	70.9	20
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	23.5%	18.3%	25.1%	8

Background Facts

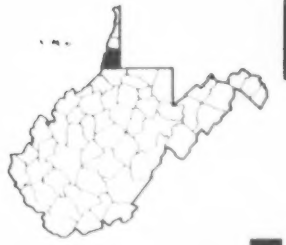
Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	65,789	57,549	-12.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,832	$4,757	24.2%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.2%	17.1%	68.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	76.3%	76.9%	0.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	11,812	7,991	32.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	9,764	11,494	17.7%
Unemployment rate	9.9%	14.5%	46.5%

Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	17,369	12,967	-25.3%
Percent population under age 18	26.4%	22.7%	14.2%
Percent minority population	4.0%	3.8%	-4.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.8%	4.7%	-3.7%
Percent children in single-parent families	12.5%	17.0%	35.7%
Percent children in poverty	16.6%	26.5%	59.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$27,266	$25,963	-4.8%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 25: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling Mara Skidmore, Fairmont, 363-4882.

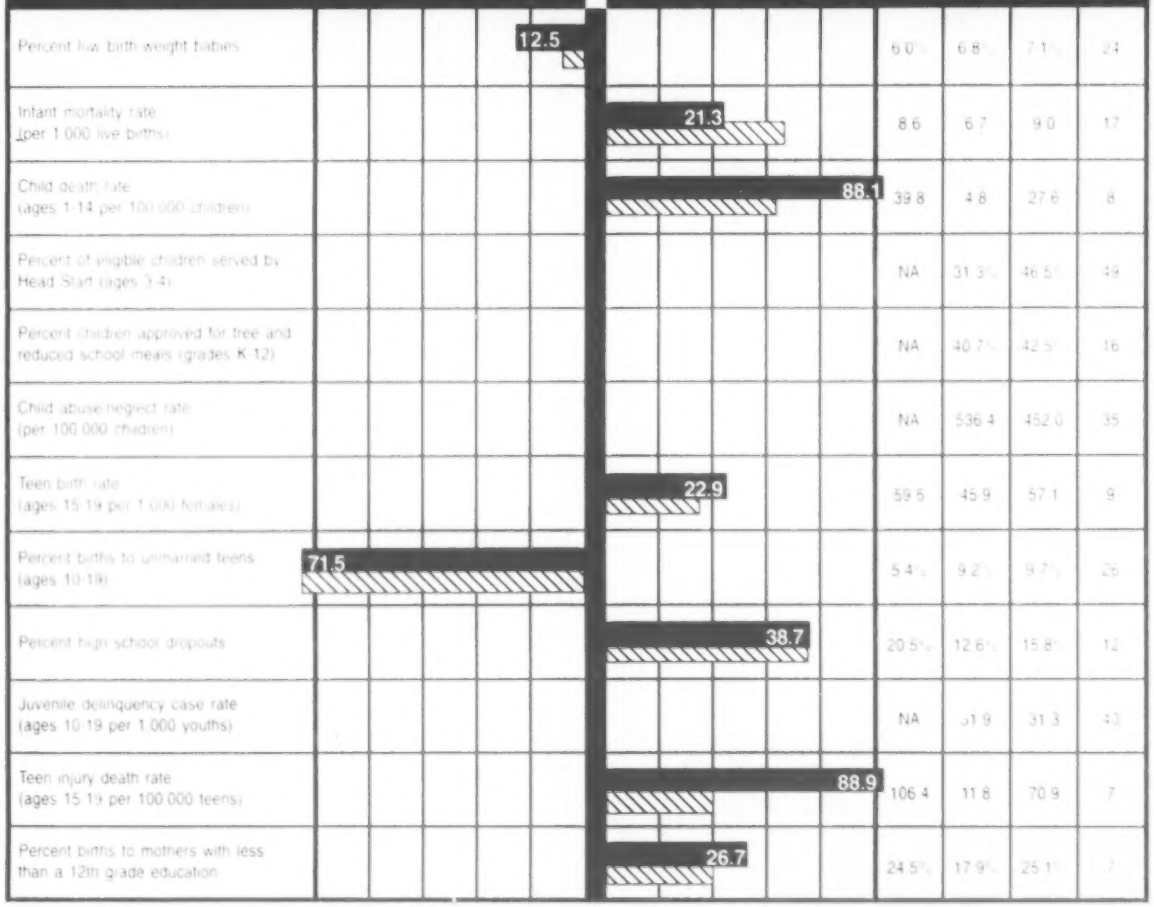


Marshall County

Composite County Rank 8

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change

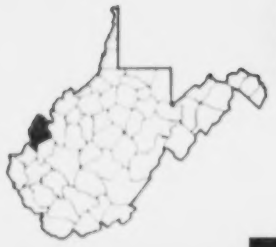


Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	41,608	37,362	-10.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,869	$5,372	38.1%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.4%	12.9%	54.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	83.9%	80.2%	-4.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	8,353	5,585	-33.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	4,224	5,964	41.2%
Unemployment rate	11.9%	12.2%	2.5%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	12,020	9,127	-24.1%
Percent population under age 18	28.9%	24.4%	-15.4%
Percent minority population	1.0%	0.9%	-3.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.9%	1.0%	20.2%
Percent children in single-parent families	11.1%	16.3%	47.3%
Percent children in poverty	11.8%	21.4%	80.9%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$31,045	$26,974	-13.1%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 26: Find out how you can get involved in Region VI by contacting the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund Regional Advisory Group Leader, Jan Smith, Family Connections, Wheeling, 232-6921.

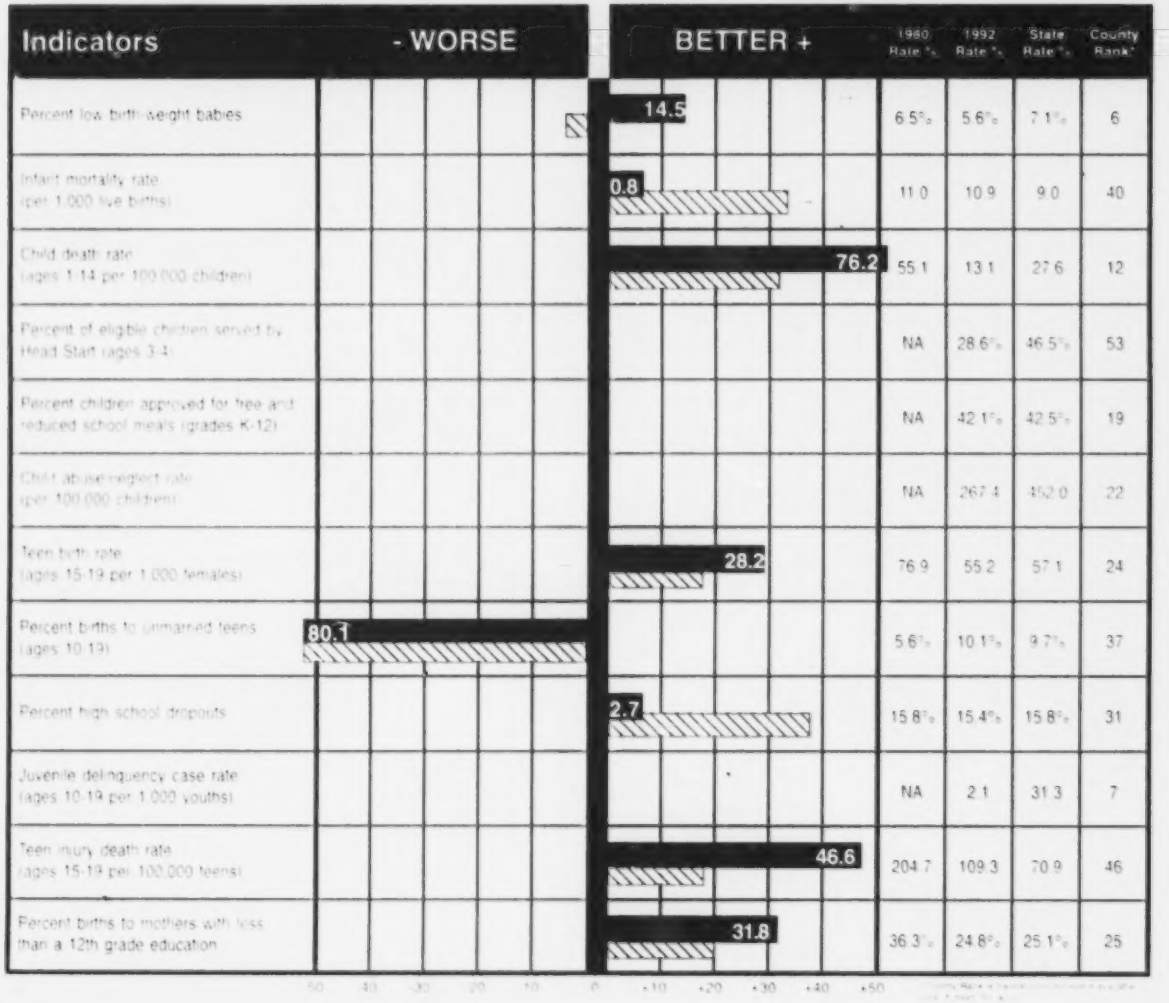


Mason County

Composite County Rank 17

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	27,045	24,914	-7.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,773	$5,148	36.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	6.3%	14.8%	134.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	66.4%	77.7%	16.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,529	3,772	-16.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,828	3,419	20.9%
Unemployment rate	12.8%	16.7%	30.5%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	8,041	6,520	-18.9%
Percent population under age 18	29.7%	25.9%	-12.9%
Percent minority population	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.1%	1.1%	-7.5%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.4%	16.3%	57.8%
Percent children in poverty	16.0%	27.5%	71.8%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$26,720	$24,125	-9.7%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 27: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling the Mason County Parent Education Resource Center, Mary J. Thompson, Point Pleasant, 675-5395.

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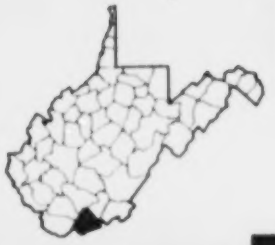
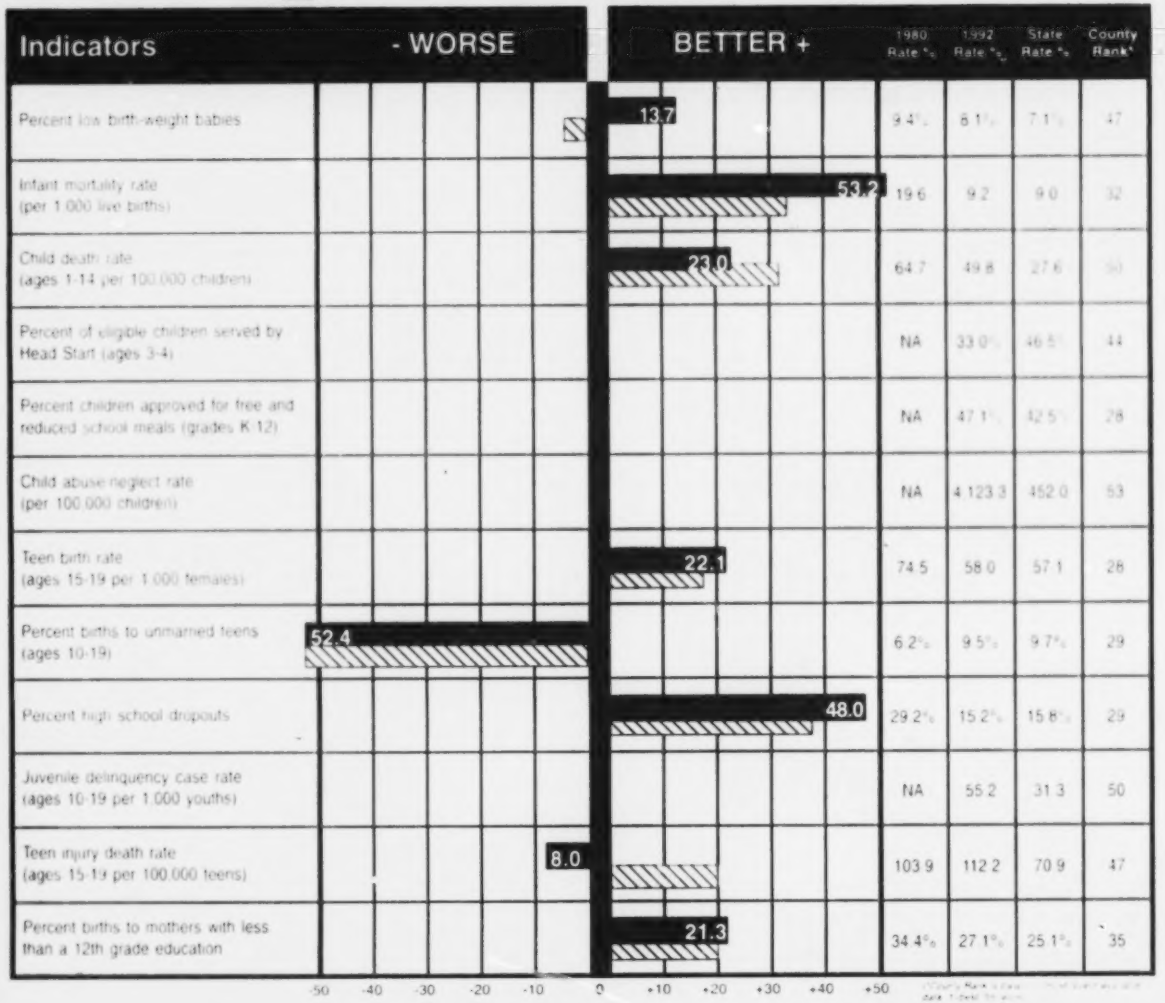


Mercer County

Composite County Rank 48

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	73,942	65,068	-12.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,385	$4,893	44.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	11.9%	17.4%	46.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.6%	65.2%	-3.5%
Total jobs in high paying industries	9,063	6,726	25.8%
Total jobs in low paying industries	13,970	14,719	5.4%
Unemployment rate	9.2%	9.8%	6.5%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	20,938	15,608	-25.5%
Percent population under age 18	28.3%	24.0%	-15.2%
Percent minority population	7.4%	7.0%	-4.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	8.0%	8.9%	11.0%
Percent children in single-parent families	12.5%	18.0%	44.5%
Percent children in poverty	19.9%	29.3%	47.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$25,663	$24,020	-6.4%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

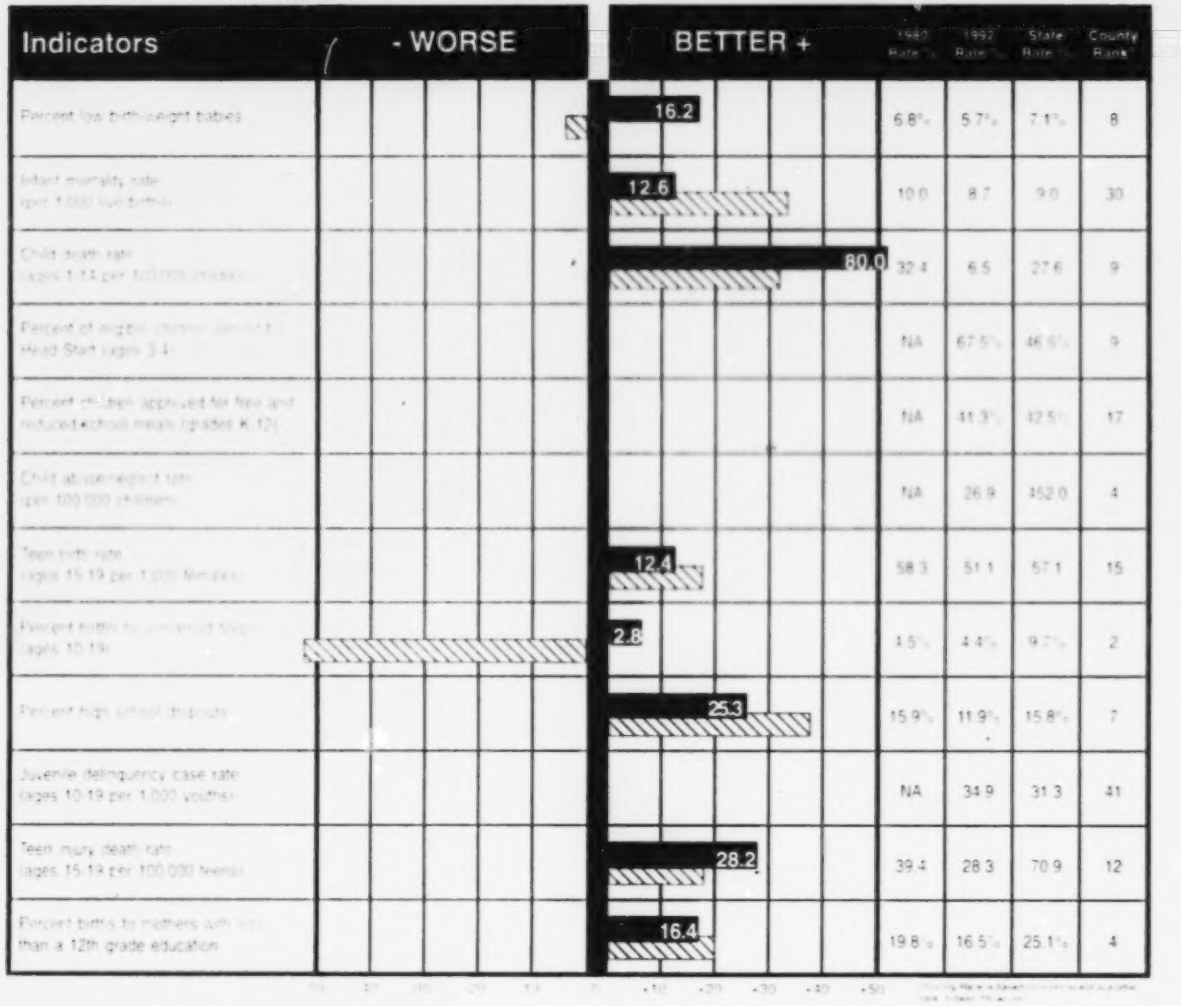
Number 28: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling Dr. April Beavers, The Family Connection, Athens, 384-5209.

Mineral County

Composite County Rank 3

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change

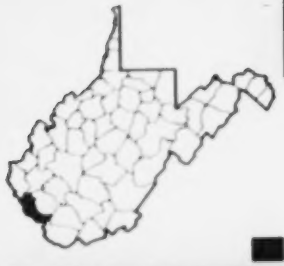


Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	27,234	26,973	-1.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,440	$5,113	48.6%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.9%	10.2%	15.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	76.6%	80.3%	4.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,457	3,244	-6.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,503	3,566	42.5%
Unemployment rate	8.0%	9.0%	12.5%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	8,150	6,690	-17.9%
Percent population under age 18	29.9%	25.1%	-16.3%
Percent minority population	3.3%	3.1%	-5.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.1%	3.8%	-8.4%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.7%	14.7%	37.5%
Percent children in poverty	16.8%	19.4%	15.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$25,631	$26,895	4.9%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 29: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling the Eastern Regional Family Resource Network, Les Ulm, Burlington, 289-3511.

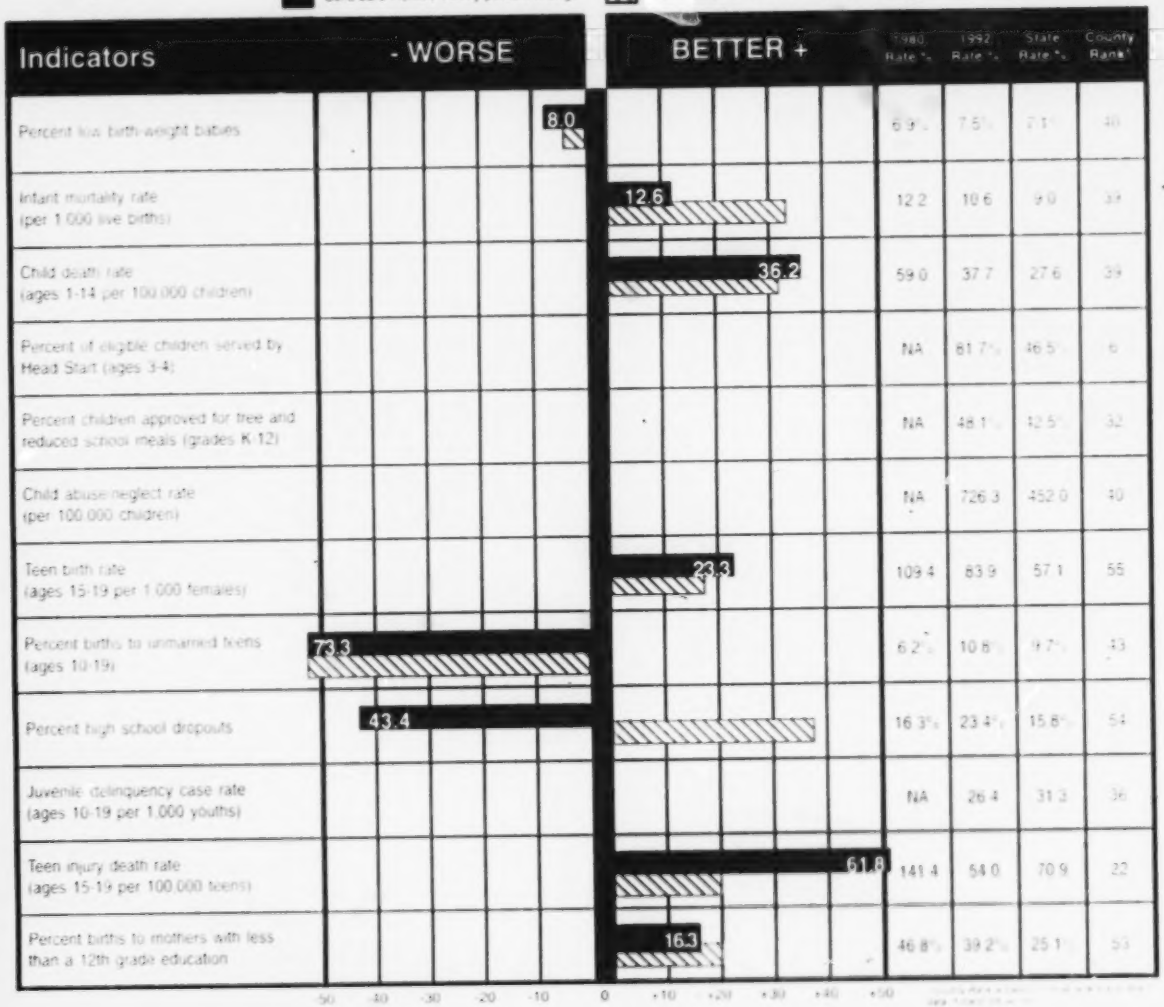


Mingo County

Composite County Rank 53

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



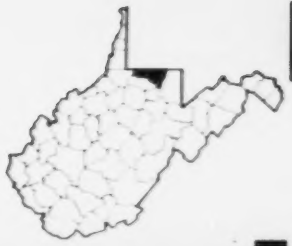
WV KIDS COUNT

Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	37,336	33,603	-10.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,179	$5,207	63.8
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	16.2%	28.6%	56.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	42.6%	62.6%	47.0%
Total jobs in high paying industries	5,182	6,550	26.4%
Total jobs in low paying industries	4,084	4,365	6.9%
Unemployment rate	9.6%	12.4%	29.2%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	13,126	10,266	-21.8%
Percent population under age 18	35.2%	30.4%	-13.5%
Percent minority population	3.1%	2.8%	-12.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.9%	2.8%	-4.0%
Percent children in single-parent families	12.5%	18.6%	48.4%
Percent children in poverty	30.2%	37.7%	24.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$22,900	$19,643	-14.2%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 30: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling Gretchen Shafer, Mingo County Family Resource Network, Naugatuck, 393-4103.

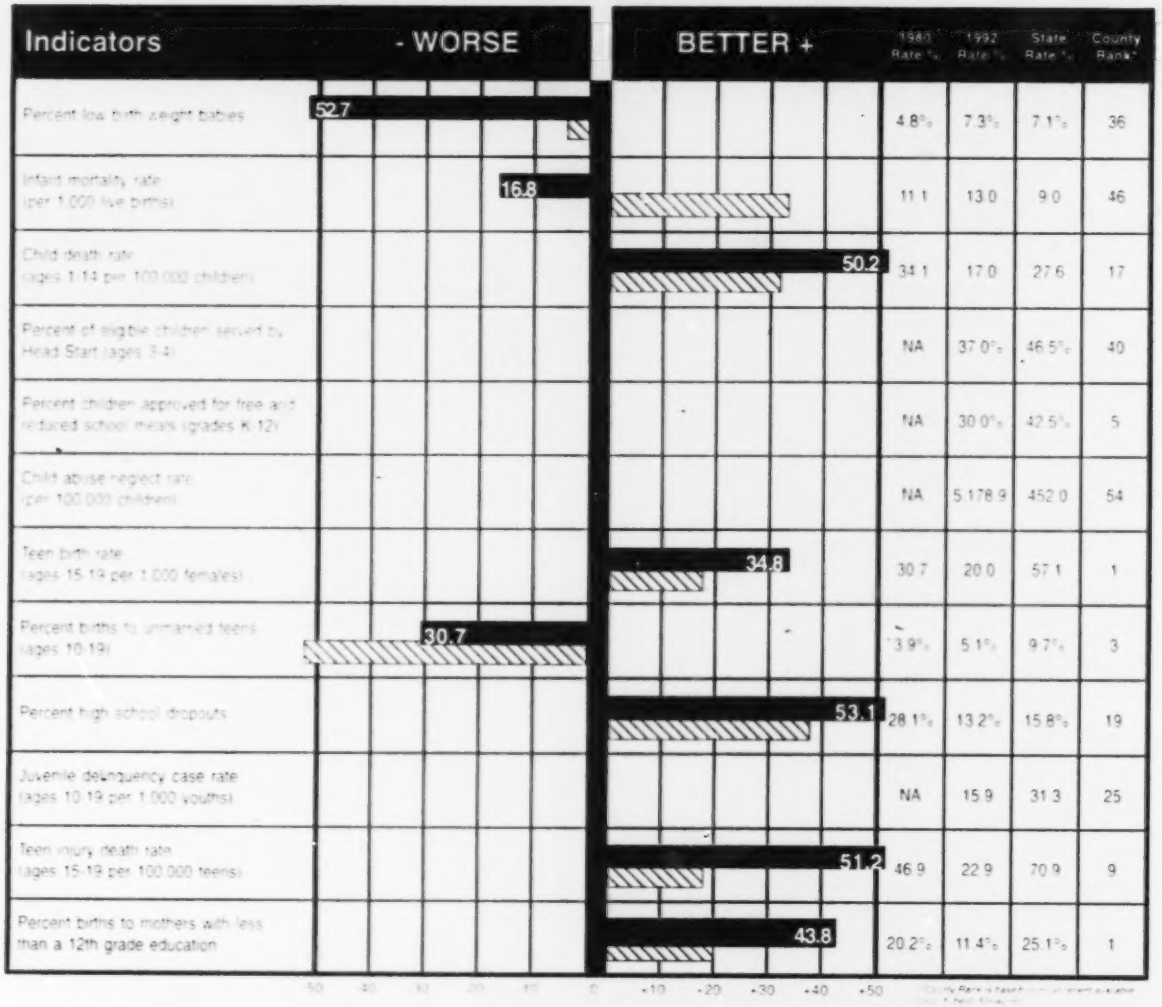


Monongalia County

Composite County Rank 2

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.

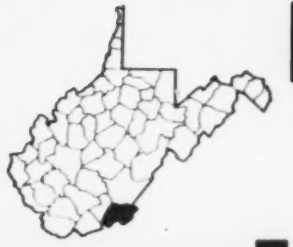


Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	75,024	77,502	3.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,681	$4,800	30.4%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	4.5%	8.7%	91.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.2%	81.9%	6.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	10,470	10,052	-4.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	11,520	21,054	82.8%
Unemployment rate	7.1%	8.0%	12.7%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	16,658	15,043	-9.7%
Percent population under age 18	22.2%	19.9%	10.3%
Percent minority population	3.7%	5.0%	34.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	3.7%	5.0%	34.6%
Percent children in single-parent families	11.2%	15.8%	41.1%
Percent children in poverty	11.2%	19.1%	70.7%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$28,731	$30,426	5.9%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 31: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling Paula Taylor, Monongalia County Interagency Council, Morgantown, 285-3175.

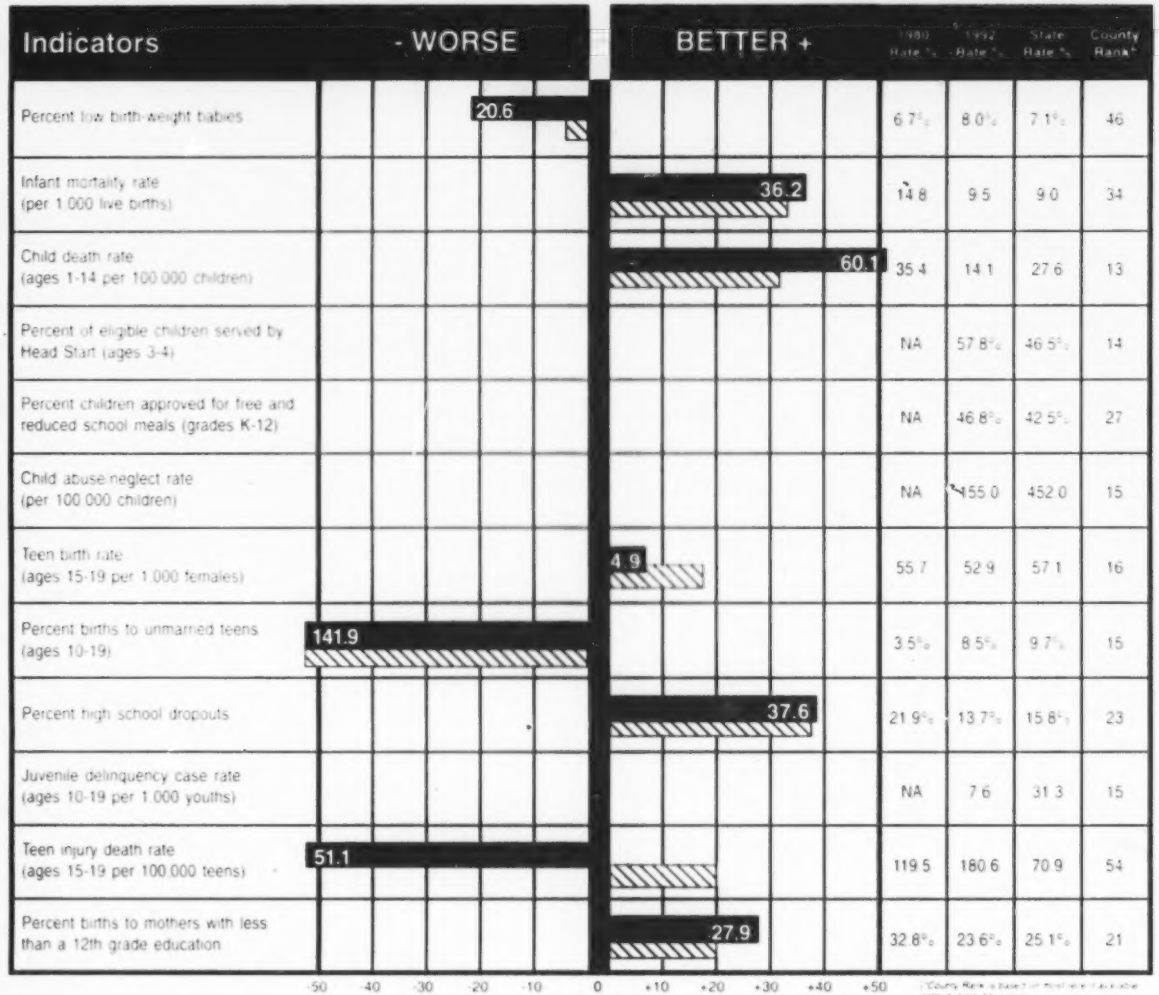


Monroe County

Composite County Rank 31

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



*County Rank is based on most recent data available. Lowest rank is worst.

Background Facts

	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	12,873	12,550	-2.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,487	$5,074	45.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	4.5%	9.4%	110.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	55.1%	73.0%	32.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	976	816	-16.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	855	1,227	43.5%
Unemployment rate	7.1%	9.5%	33.8%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	3,805	3,047	-19.9%
Percent population under age 18	29.6%	24.6%	-16.9%
Percent minority population	2.0%	1.6%	-22.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.8%	1.4%	-21.7%
Percent children in single-parent families	8.7%	13.5%	55.0%
Percent children in poverty	25.3%	25.4%	0.5%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$19,792	$21,530	8.8%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 32: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling Shirley Hall, Monroe County Coalition For Children And Families, Union, 772-5960.

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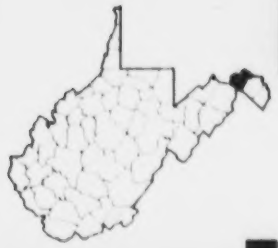


Morgan County

Composite County Rank 7

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators	- WORSE / BETTER +	1980 Rate	1992 Rate	State Rate	County Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	11.4	6.4%	5.6%	7.1%	6
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	38.4	5.1	7.0	9.0	19
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	100.0	115.5	0.0	27.6	1
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		NA	181.0%	46.5%	1
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)		NA	39.6%	42.5%	15
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)		NA	258.1	152.0	21
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	17.3	65.6	54.2	57.1	19
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	71.3	5.3%	9.2%	9.7%	25
Percent high school dropouts	24.3	21.8%	16.5%	15.8%	38
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)		NA	11.1	31.3	23
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	100.0	113.1	0.0	70.9	1
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	11.2	27.5%	24.4%	25.1%	23

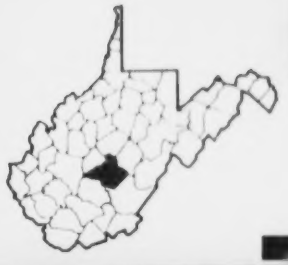
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	10,711	12,780	19.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,376	$4,947	46.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	4.7%	8.3%	78.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.3%	73.0%	-3.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	872	1,388	59.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,039	1,981	90.7%
Unemployment rate	6.7%	8.6%	28.4%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	3,022	2,769	-8.4%
Percent population under age 18	28.2%	22.8%	-19.1%
Percent minority population	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.2%	1.1%	-11.5%
Percent children in single-parent families	8.5%	12.7%	50.1%
Percent children in poverty	20.6%	10.3%	-50.1%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$24,726	$28,252	14.3%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 33: Volunteer to help with child care at your place of worship.

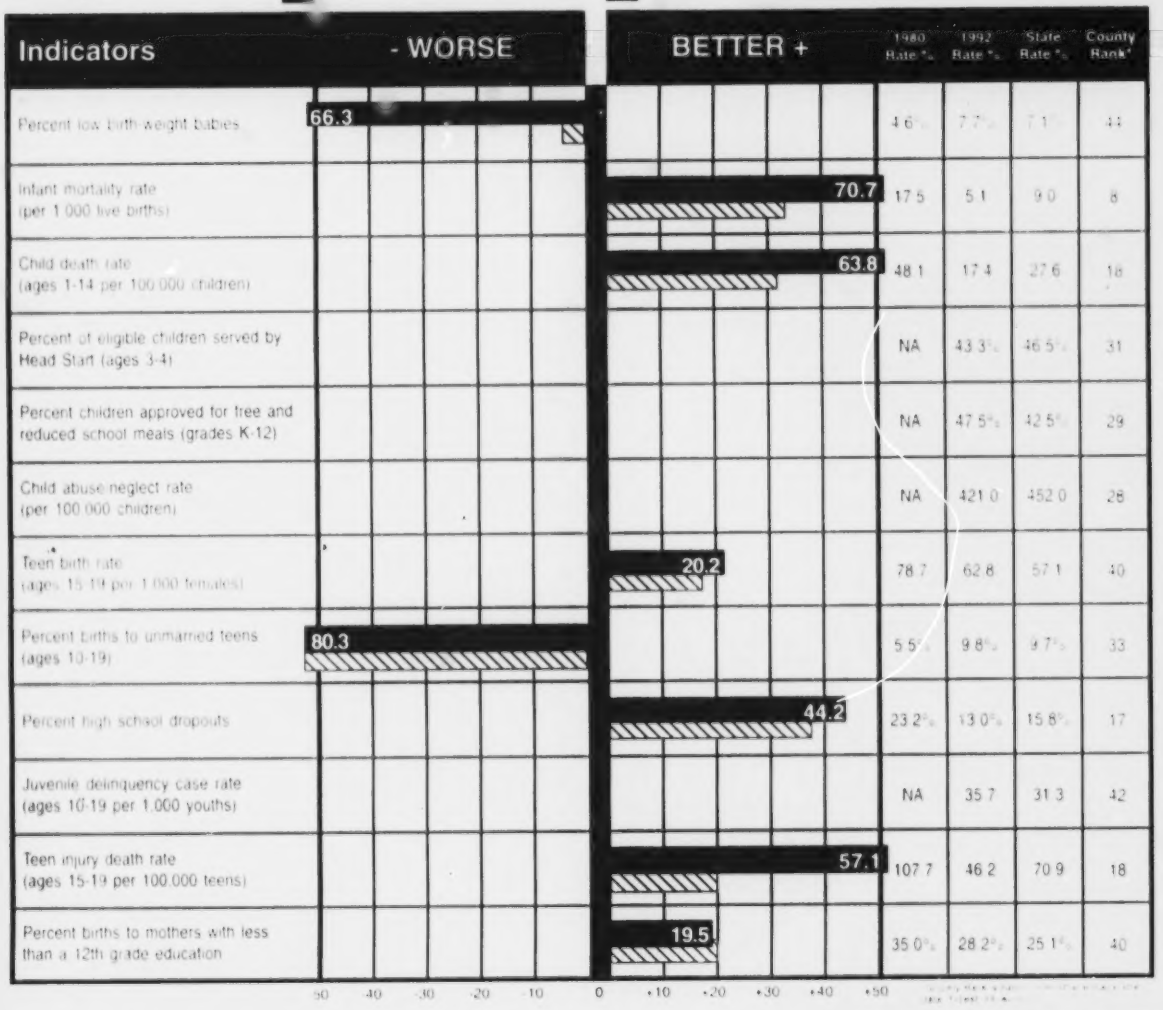


Nicholas County

Composite County Rank 29

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	28,126	26,992	-4.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,082	$4,702	52.6%
Percent all families with related children* who are AFDC recipients	8.7%	17.4%	101.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	69.6%	67.7%	-2.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	6,103	3,386	-44.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,989	4,287	43.4%
Unemployment rate	11.9%	15.5%	30.3%

Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	9,062	7,352	-18.9%
Percent population under age 18	32.3%	27.5%	-15.0%
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.4%	47.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.6%	NM
Percent children in single-parent families	10.5%	16.0%	52.6%
Percent children in poverty	21.0%	32.4%	54.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,688	$21,390	-9.7%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 34: Find out how you can get involved in Region IV by contacting the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund Regional Advisory Group Leader, David Coccari, Summersville, 872-6449.

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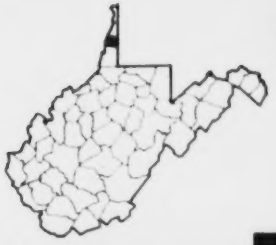
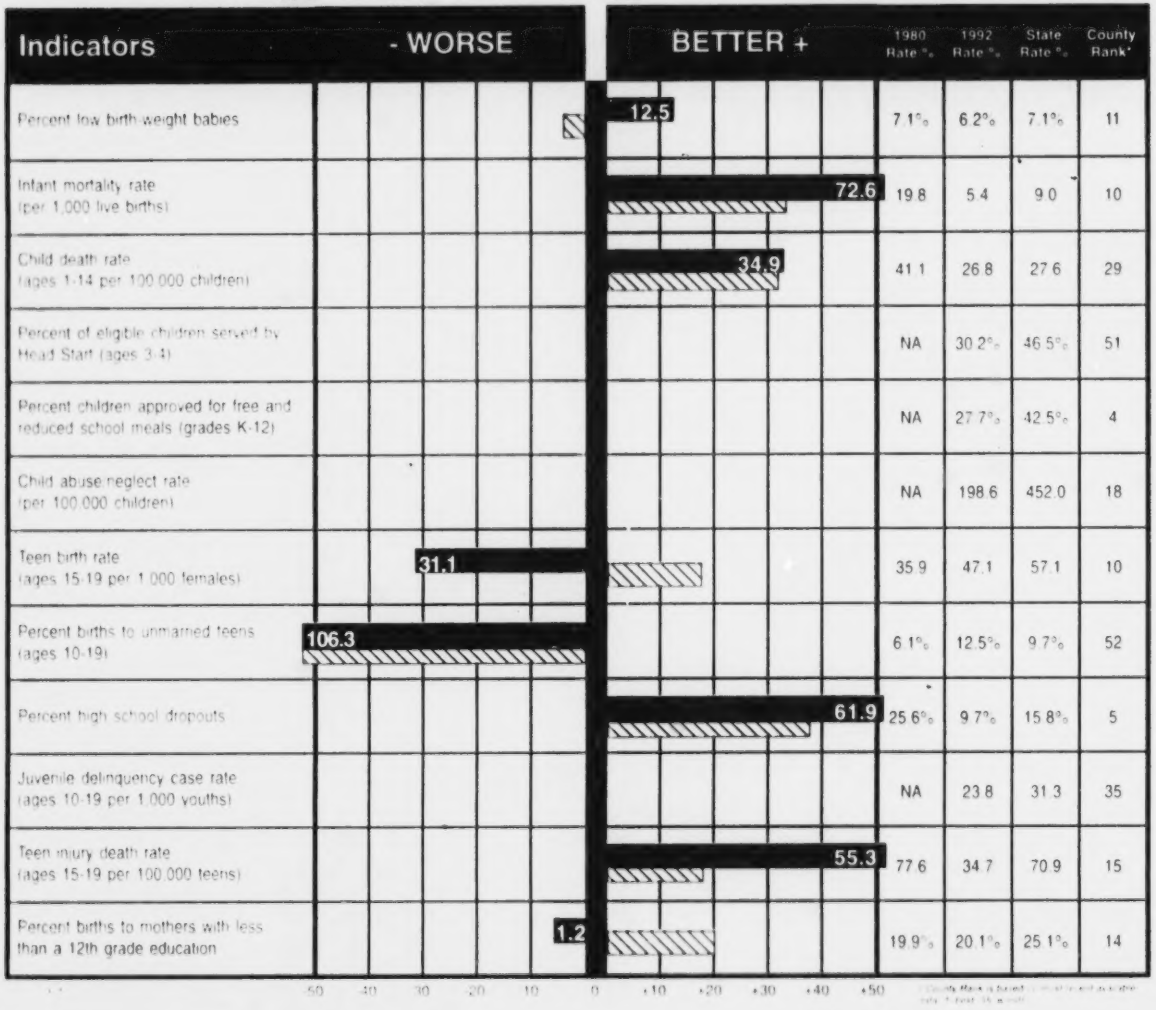


Ohio County

Composite County Rank 10

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

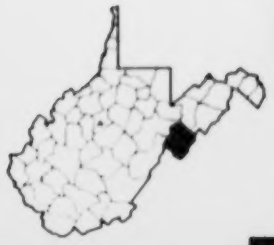
	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	61,389	50,166	-18.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$4,011	$4,862	21.2%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.0%	14.4%	43.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	81.7%	72.3%	-11.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	10,351	7,443	-28.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	18,506	19,329	4.4%
Unemployment rate	8.1%	8.6%	6.2%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	14,700	11,162	-24.1%
Percent population under age 18	23.9%	21.9%	-8.4%
Percent minority population	4.1%	4.1%	-0.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	5.9%	6.3%	6.8%
Percent children in single-parent families	15.8%	21.2%	34.5%
Percent children in poverty	14.7%	20.8%	41.8%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$29,511	$30,037	1.8%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 35: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling Kathy Kelly, Ohio County Family Resource Network, Wheeling, 243-0470.

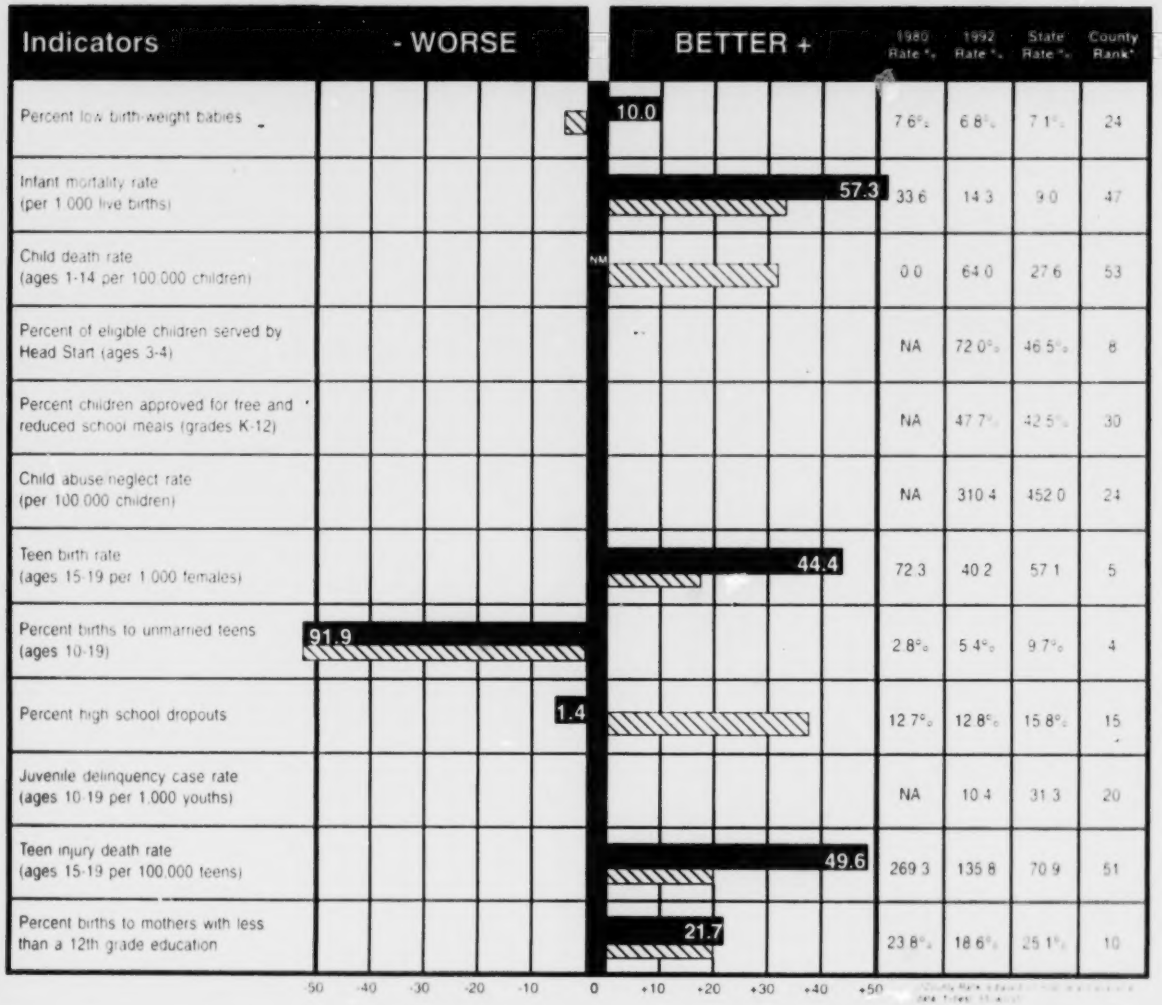


Pendleton County

Composite County Rank 23

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change

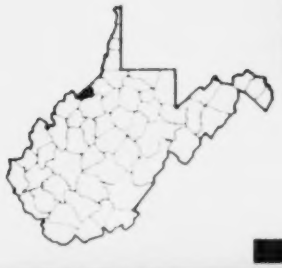


Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	7,910	8,006	1.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,669	$5,570	51.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.4%	6.4%	-32.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.7%	82.6%	12.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	913	1,100	20.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	682	1,145	67.9%
Unemployment rate	10.6%	5.7%	-46.2%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	2,151	1,937	-9.9%
Percent population under age 18	27.2%	24.1%	-11.6%
Percent minority population	2.5%	2.3%	-7.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	3.2%	2.8%	-13.1%
Percent children in single-parent families	9.4%	11.4%	20.9%
Percent children in poverty	26.3%	16.9%	-35.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$19,795	$22,500	13.7%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 36: Become a member of the West Virginia Safe Kids Coalition and join with other organizations to help keep our kids safe. Call the West Virginia Office of EMS at (304) 558-3956.

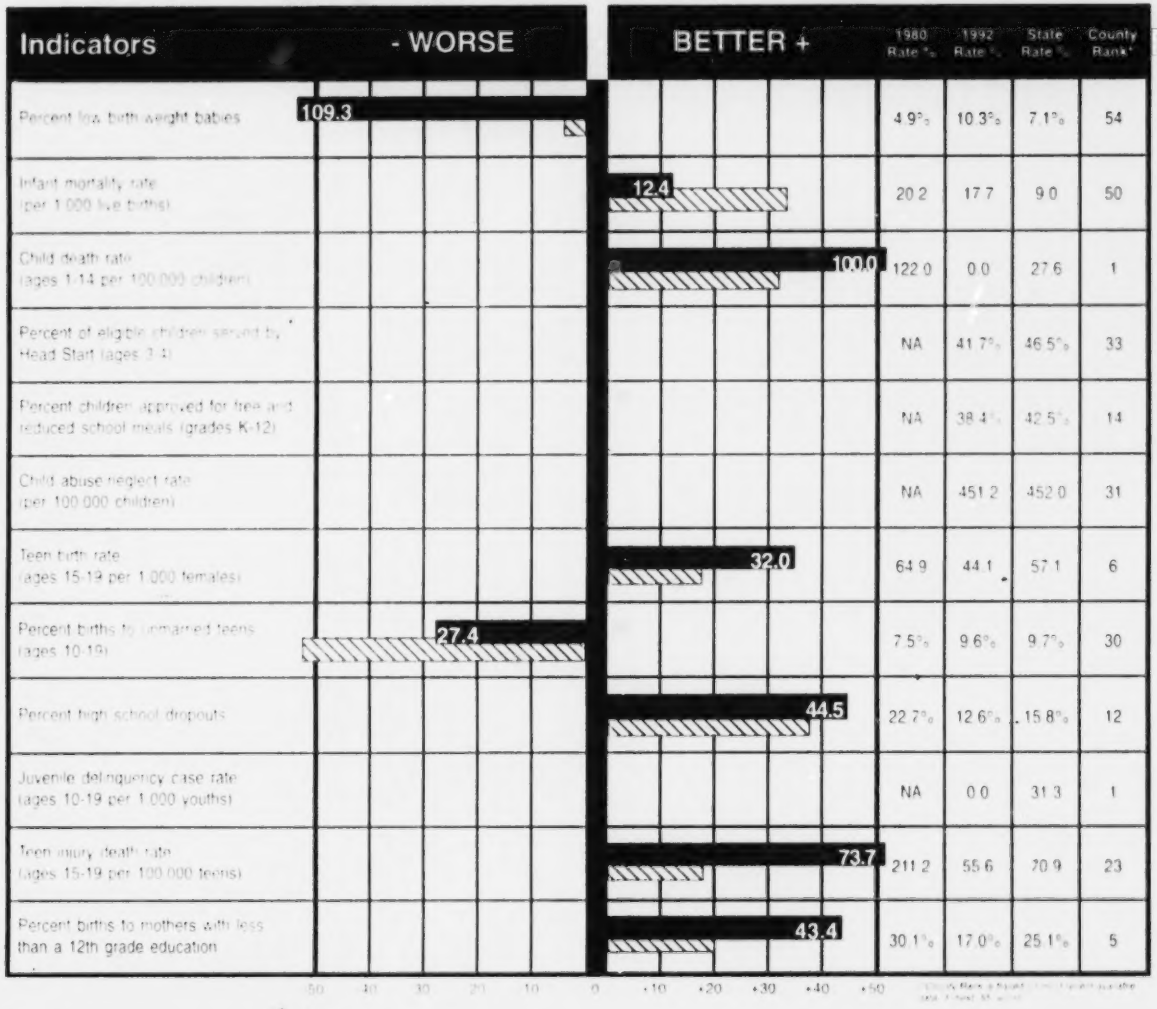


Pleasants County

Composite County Rank 18

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts

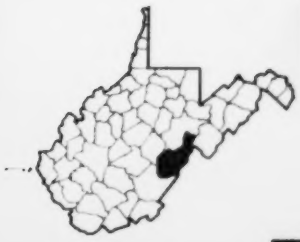
	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	8,236	7,549	-8.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$4,937	$5,989	21.3%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	5.2%	10.4%	99.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	69.3%	77.8%	12.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,610	1,358	-48.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	892	1,421	59.3%
Unemployment rate	8.5%	12.6%	48.2%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	2,510	1,933	-23.0%
Percent population under age 18	30.5%	25.6%	-15.9%
Percent minority population	0.4%	0.4%	24.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.3%	0.5%	62.3%
Percent children in single-parent families	11.1%	16.8%	51.3%
Percent children in poverty	16.5%	25.2%	52.4%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$28,455	$26,110	-8.2%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 37: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling Elizabeth Loughner, PRT Vocational Tech Center, St. Marys, 684-7231.

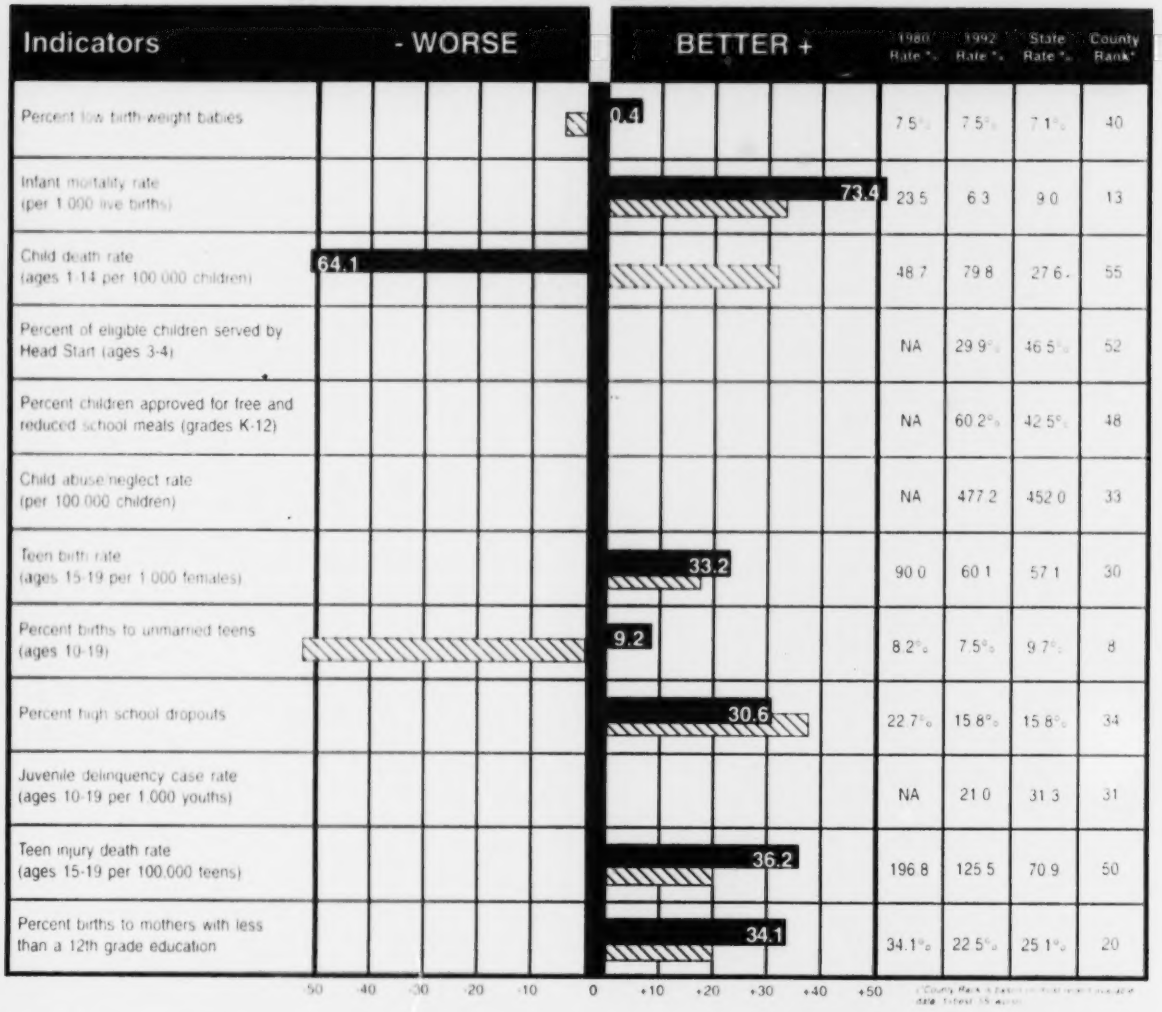


Pocahontas County

Composite County Rank 45

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	9,919	9,006	-9.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$4,128	$5,357	29.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.7%	8.2%	-6.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	55.9%	73.6%	31.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,184	1,419	19.8%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,252	2,066	65.0%
Unemployment rate	11.2%	14.7%	31.3%

Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	2,738	2,091	-23.6%
Percent population under age 18	27.6%	23.2%	-15.9%
Percent minority population	1.1%	1.0%	-7.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.3%	0.8%	132.8%
Percent children in single-parent families	9.4%	15.1%	60.4%
Percent children in poverty	13.3%	26.3%	97.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,045	$20,595	-10.6%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 38: Help reduce poverty by participating in the Earned Income Tax Credit Outreach Campaign. Call the National Women's Law Center for more information at (202) 328-5160.

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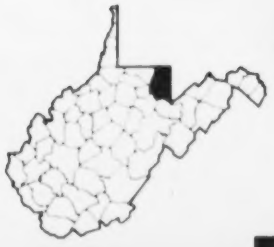


Preston County

Composite County Rank 30

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators	- WORSE / BETTER +	1980 Rate	1992 Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	15.0	8.0%	6.8%	7.1%	24
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	45.2	12.4	18.0	9.0	51
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	37.4	60.5	37.9	27.6	40
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		NA	55.8%	46.5%	16
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)		NA	50.7%	42.5%	38
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)		NA	1,004.3	452.0	46
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	31.3	77.0	52.9	57.1	16
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	95.8	3.9%	7.6%	9.7%	10
Percent high school dropouts	47.3	25.2%	13.3%	15.8%	20
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)		NA	6.9	31.3	12
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	16.8	127.1	105.8	70.9	44
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	26.9	30.1%	22.0%	25.1%	18

-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

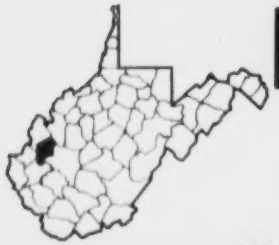
*County Rank is based on the most recent data. See Table 55.

Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	30,460	29,440	-3.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,388	$4,920	45.2%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.5%	14.1%	48.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.9%	76.6%	12.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,600	3,101	-13.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,289	3,823	67.0%
Unemployment rate	10.8%	12.8%	18.5%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	9,392	7,887	-16.0%
Percent population under age 18	30.8%	27.2%	-11.9%
Percent minority population	0.5%	0.5%	7.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.5%	0.7%	42.4%
Percent children in single-parent families	9.3%	13.0%	40.7%
Percent children in poverty	22.7%	22.7%	0.1%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,414	$23,222	-0.8%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 39: Help families with child care costs by participating in the Child Care Tax Credit Outreach Campaign. Call the National Women's Law Center for more information at (202) 328-5160.

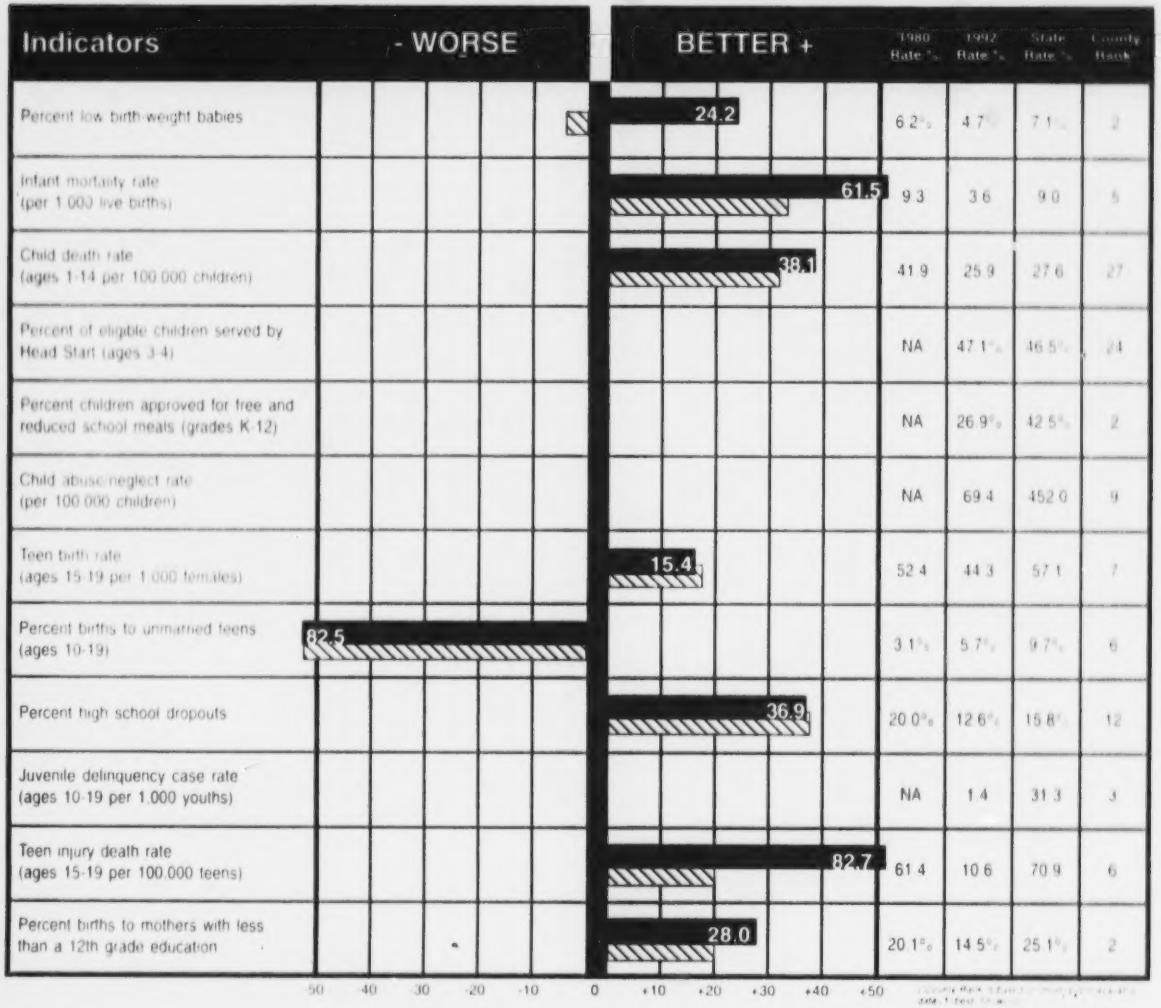


Putnam County

Composite County Rank 1

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change

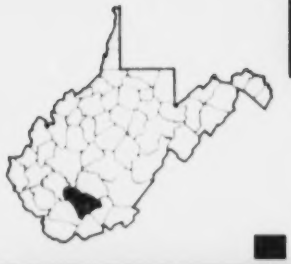


Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	38,181	45,381	18.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,421	$4,744	38.7%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	4.7%	7.0%	48.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.7%	80.9%	4.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,946	5,217	32.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,772	8,514	125.7%
Unemployment rate	10.5%	9.2%	-12.4%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	11,616	11,462	-1.3%
Percent population under age 18	30.4%	26.8%	-12.0%
Percent minority population	0.4%	0.8%	77.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.6%	1.1%	92.3%
Percent children in single-parent families	8.4%	13.0%	54.5%
Percent children in poverty	11.4%	14.2%	24.8%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$30,877	$31,448	1.8%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 40: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling Kim Barber Martin, Director, Regional Family Resource Network for Boone, Clay, Kanawha and Putnam Counties, Charleston, 340-3521.

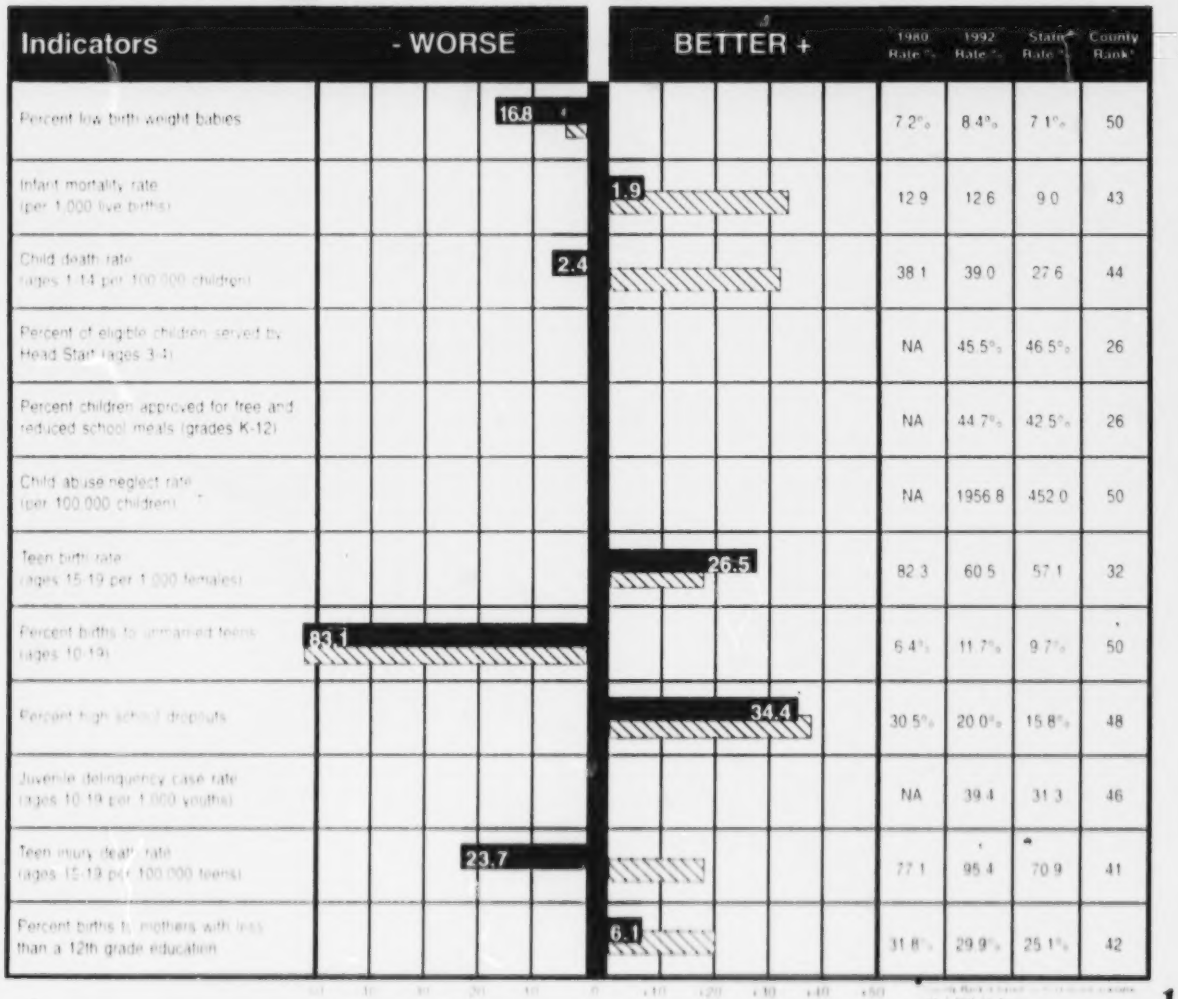


Raleigh County

Composite County Rank 50

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change

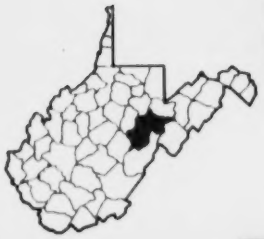


Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population	86,821	77,394	-10.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,215	$4,652	44.7%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.2%	18.0%	117.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	45.0%	74.8%	66.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	11,798	7,467	-36.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	14,292	17,955	25.6%
Unemployment rate	9.9%	12.3%	24.2%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	26,270	20,058	-23.6%
Percent population under age 18	30.3%	26.1%	-13.7%
Percent minority population	8.5%	8.4%	-1.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	9.2%	10.2%	10.4%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.5%	17.8%	69.0%
Percent children in poverty	16.0%	28.8%	80.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$27,298	$24,391	-10.7%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 41: Help children learn more about their environment. Call Youth For Envionmental Sanity (YES) at (408) 459-9344 to order the action guide "Choices For Our Future" or arrange a school program.

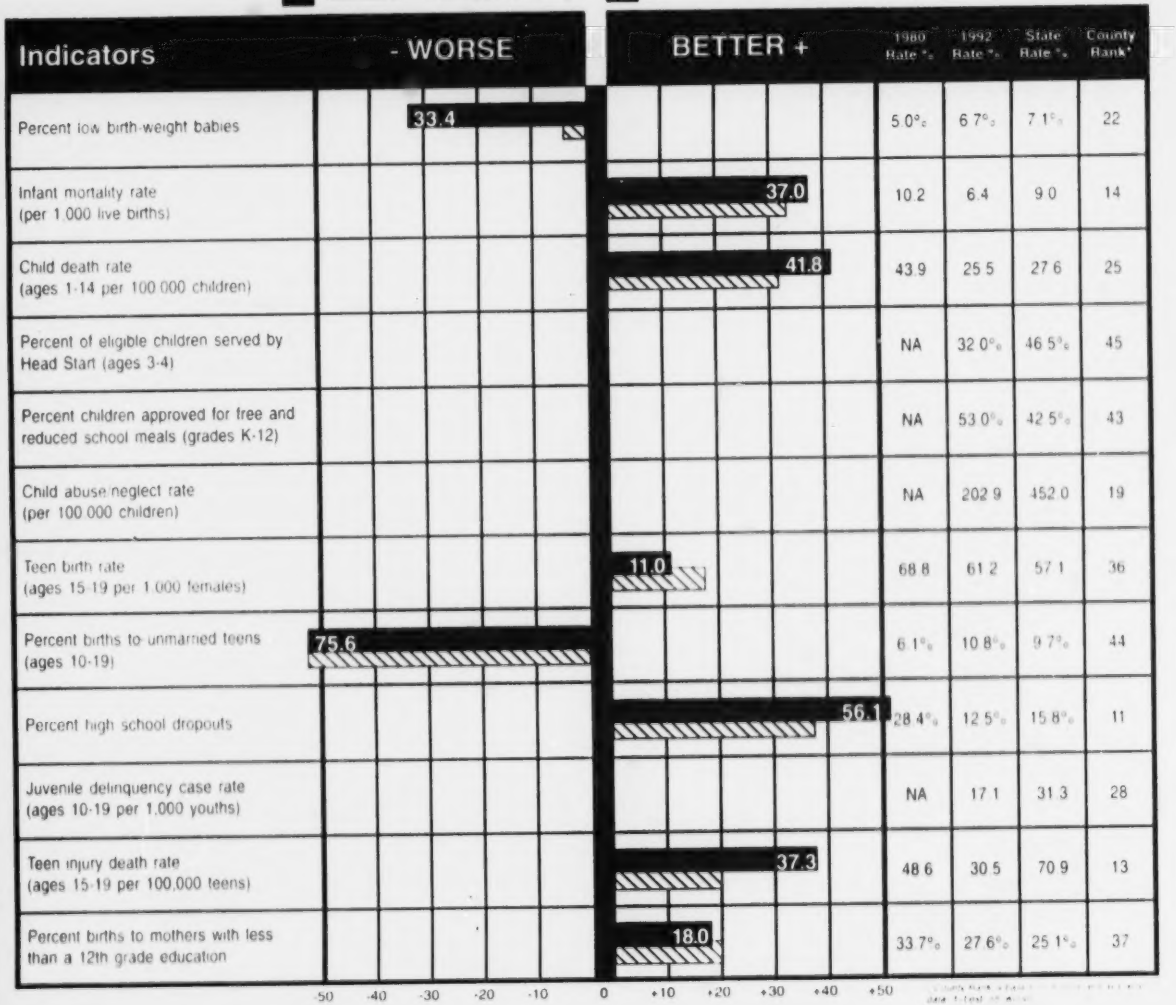


Randolph County

Composite County Rank 25

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	28,734	28,147	-2.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,482	$5,007	43.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.2%	12.2%	48.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	68.1%	77.8%	14.4%
Total jobs in high paying industries	4,082	3,608	-11.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	5,241	6,634	26.6%
Unemployment rate	9.8%	13.1%	33.7%

Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	8,071	6,715	-16.8%
Percent population under age 18	28.1%	24.2%	-14.0%
Percent minority population	1.2%	1.3%	6.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.7%	1.1%	50.2%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.8%	16.6%	53.8%
Percent children in poverty	21.0%	29.9%	42.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,483	$21,522	-8.4%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 42: Start an after-school call-in line for latch-key children. A replication packet is available from the American Association of University Women. Call (814) 234-9036.

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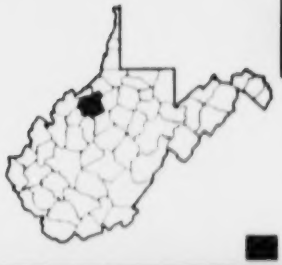
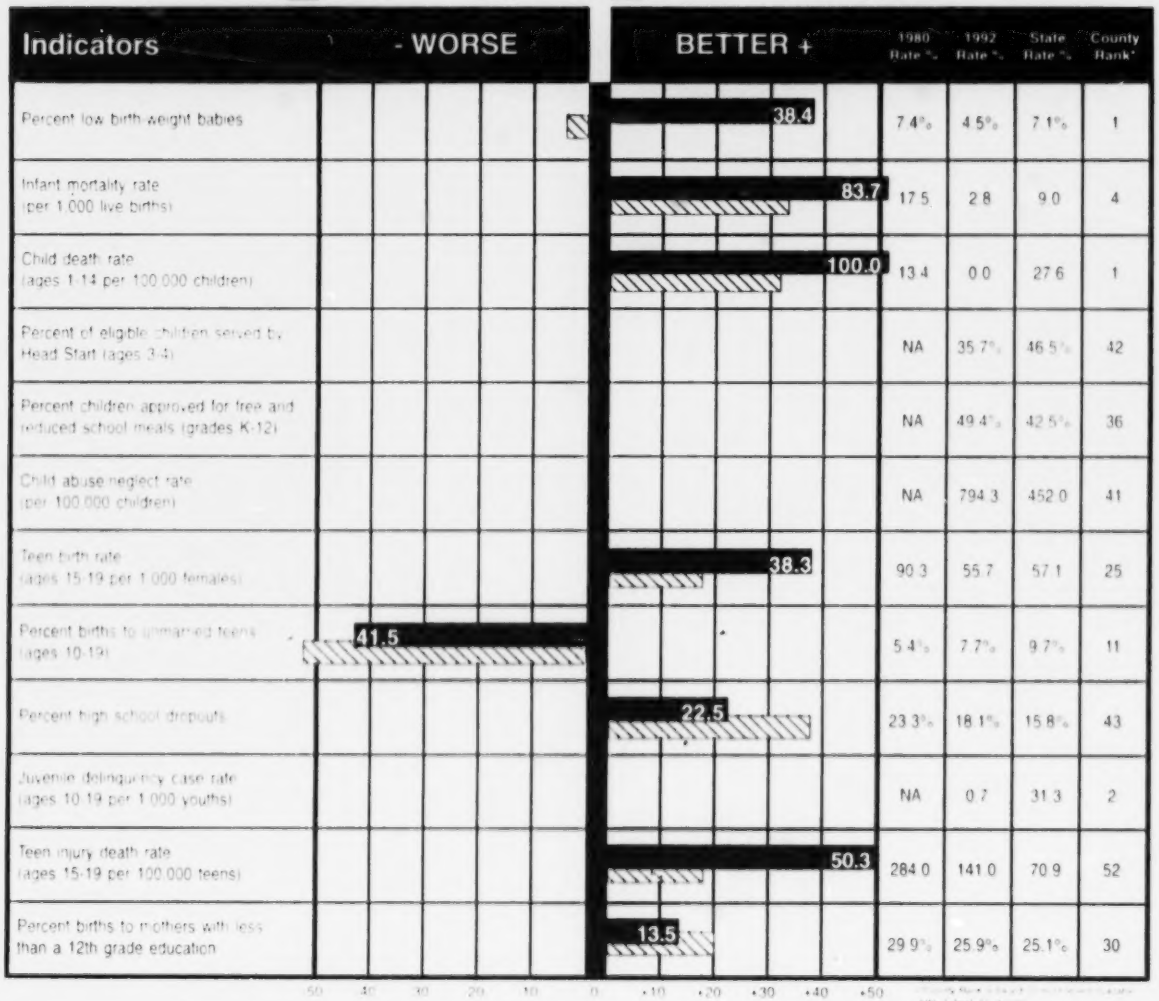


Ritchie County

Composite County Rank 11

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



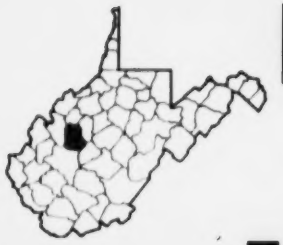
Indicators	1980 Rate %	1992 Rate %	State Rate %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	7.4%	4.5%	7.1%	1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.5	2.8	9.0	4
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	13.4	0.0	27.6	1
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	35.7%	46.5%	42
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	49.4%	42.5%	36
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	794.3	452.0	41
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	90.3	55.7	57.1	25
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	5.4%	7.7%	9.7%	11
Percent high school dropouts	23.3%	18.1%	15.8%	43
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	NA	0.7	31.3	2
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	284.0	141.0	70.9	52
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	29.9%	25.9%	25.1%	30

Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	11,442	10,100	-11.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,374	$5,697	68.9%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	6.1%	13.0%	112.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.6%	74.4%	9.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,877	2,232	18.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,008	1,319	30.9%
Unemployment rate	13.0%	15.2%	16.9%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	3,258	2,502	-23.2%
Percent population under age 18	28.5%	24.5%	-14.2%
Percent minority population	0.2%	0.2%	23.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.3%	NM
Percent children in single-parent families	11.7%	16.8%	43.6%
Percent children in poverty	22.0%	34.9%	58.4%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,023	$20,584	-2.1%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 43: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling Cookie Law and Karen Wooddell, Ritchie County Family Resource Network, Harrisville, 643-2383.

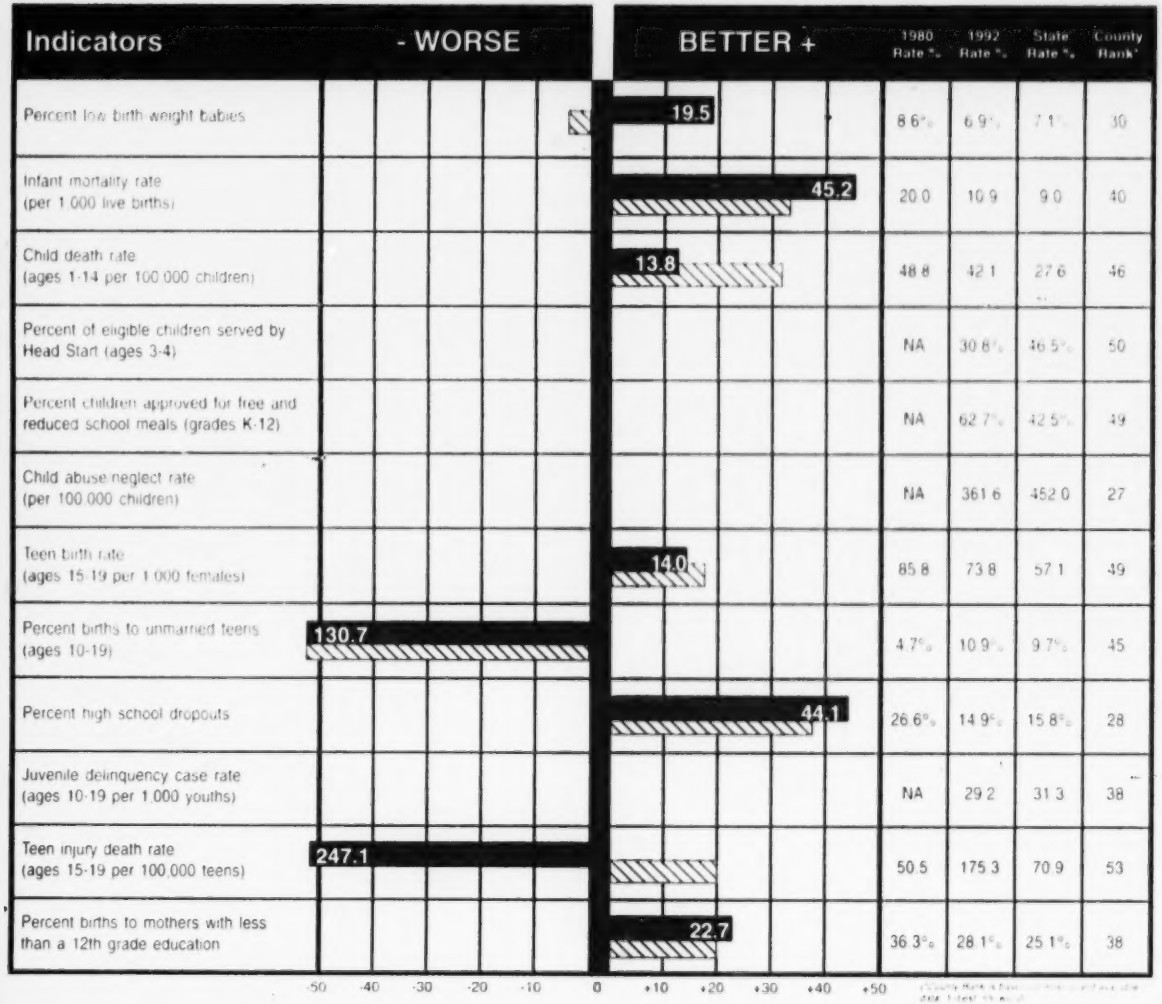


Roane County

Composite County Rank 51

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	15,952	15,115	-5.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$2,875	$4,678	62.7%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.4%	16.6%	98.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	62.5%	72.8%	16.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,276	2,403	5.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,641	1,957	19.3%
Unemployment rate	11.4%	17.3%	51.8%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	4,493	4,057	-9.7%
Percent population under age 18	28.5%	26.8%	-5.8%
Percent minority population	0.9%	0.4%	-53.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.3%	NM
Percent children in single-parent families	10.4%	16.6%	58.8%
Percent children in poverty	20.4%	38.2%	87.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,058	$17,898	-15.0%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 44: For information on child abuse and neglect prevention, call the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, (312) 663-3520.

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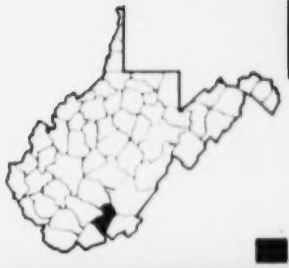
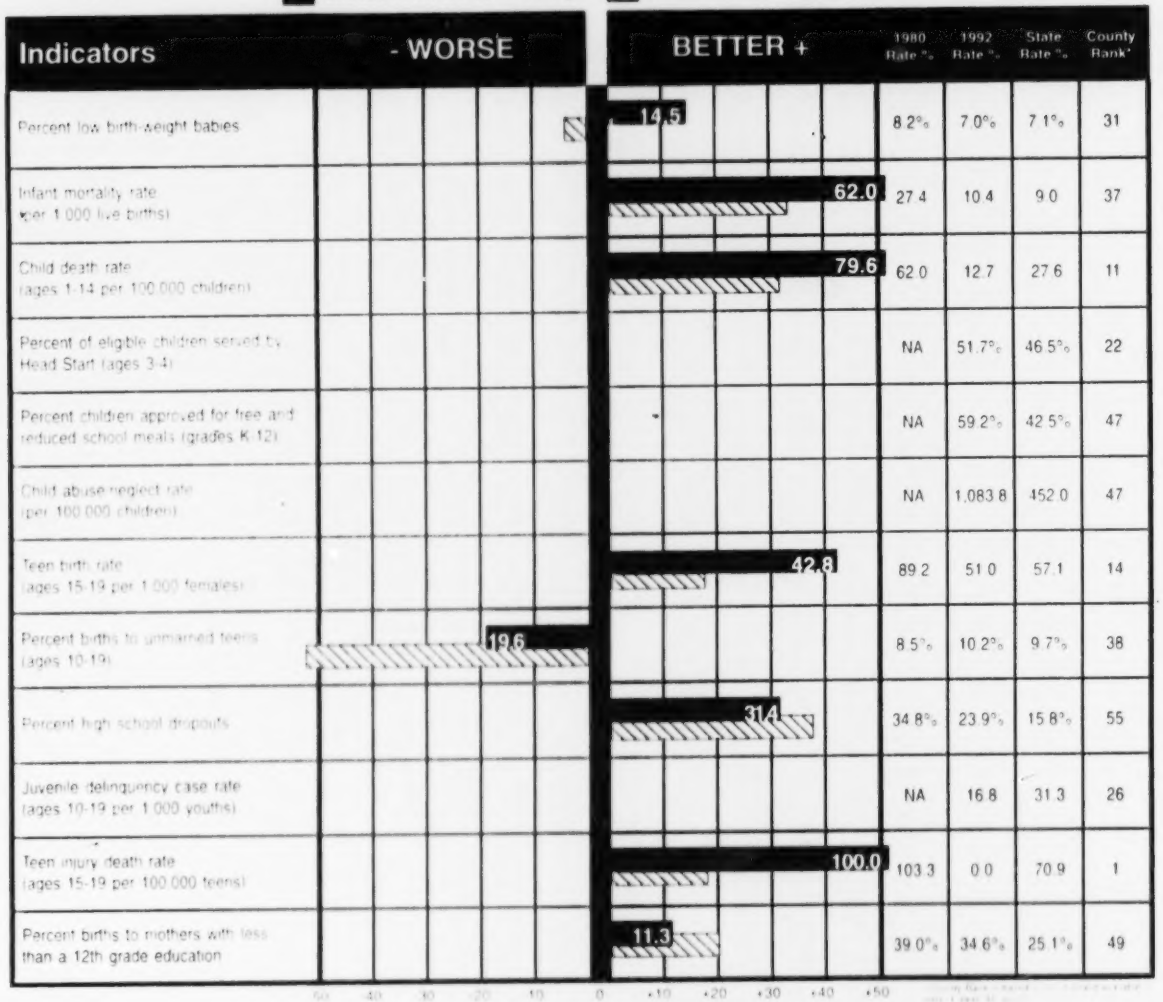


Summers County

Composite County Rank 34

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts

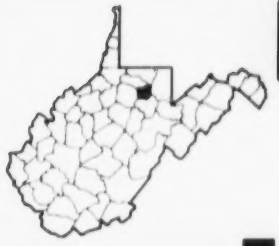
Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	15,875	14,147	-10.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,768	$4,965	31.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	16.3%	18.8%	15.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	53.5%	72.0%	34.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	860	663	-22.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,513	1,562	3.2%
Unemployment rate	13.1%	14.1%	7.6%

Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	4,304	3,321	-22.8%
Percent population under age 18	27.1%	23.4%	-13.8%
Percent minority population	7.8%	6.1%	-22.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.2%	3.5%	-18.1%
Percent children in single-parent families	14.2%	17.4%	22.6%
Percent children in poverty	29.3%	32.3%	10.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$20,426	$20,076	-1.7%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 45: Start a community Safe Kids Campaign in your community. Contact the National Safe Kids Campaign, 111 Michigan Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC, 20010-2970.

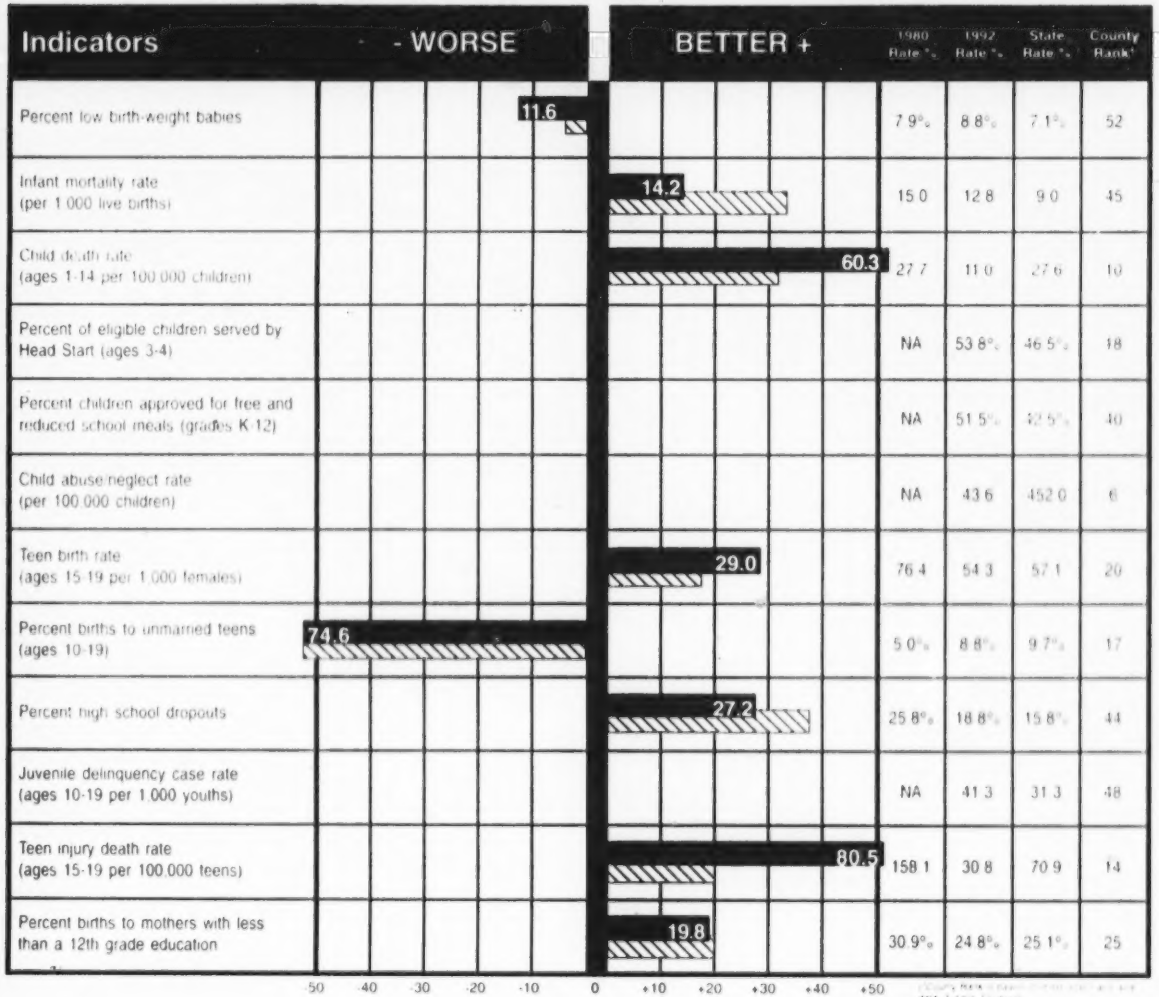


Taylor County

Composite County Rank 36

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.

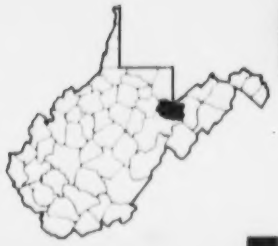


Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	16,584	15,129	-8.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,487	$4,946	41.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.8%	16.7%	54.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.7%	78.5%	8.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,608	1,443	-10.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,322	1,419	7.3%
Unemployment rate	11.7%	11.9%	1.7%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	4,900	3,843	-21.6%
Percent population under age 18	29.5%	25.4%	-14.1%
Percent minority population	1.0%	1.0%	-4.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.9%	1.0%	10.1%
Percent children in single-parent families	12.0%	16.4%	36.9%
Percent children in poverty	19.6%	29.4%	50.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,729	$22,357	-5.8%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 46: Find out how you can get involved in Region VII by contacting the WV KIDS COUNT Fund Regional Advisory Group Leaders, Denise Neighbors, Morgantown, 599-6505, or Kay Nesselrotte, Fairmont, 363-6869.

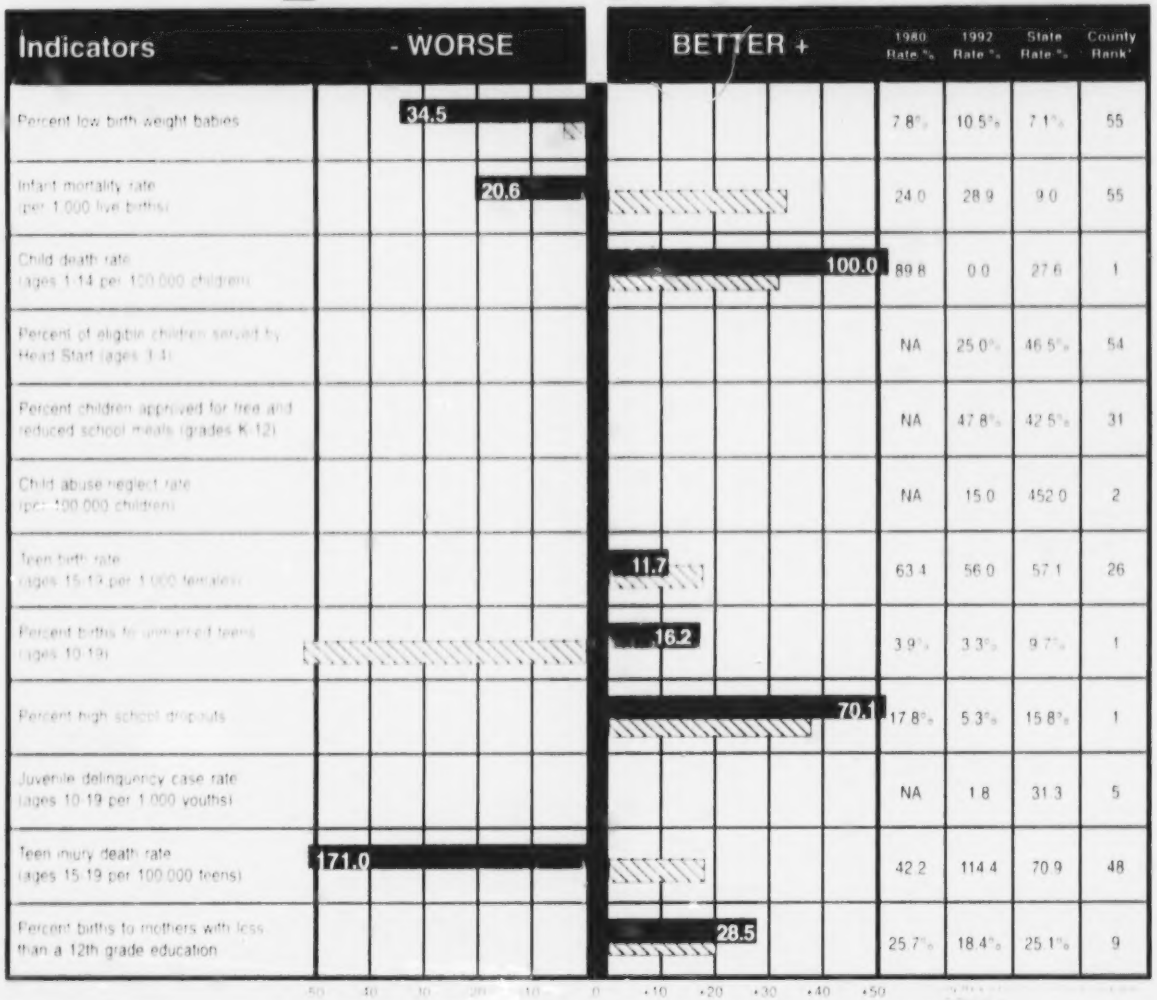


Tucker County

Composite County Rank 22

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Indicators	1980 Rate	1992 Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	7.8%	10.5%	7.1%	55
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.0	28.9	9.0	55
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	89.8	0.0	27.6	1
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	25.0%	46.5%	54
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	47.8%	42.5%	31
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	15.0	452.0	2
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	63.4	56.0	57.1	26
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	3.9%	3.3%	9.7%	1
Percent high school dropouts	17.8%	5.3%	15.8%	1
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	NA	1.8	31.3	5
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	42.2	114.4	70.9	48
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	25.7%	18.4%	25.1%	9

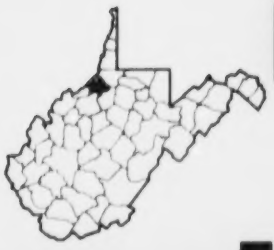
*Rank: 55 = worst

Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	8,675	7,766	-10.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,169	$4,928	55.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	5.2%	8.1%	55.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.0%	76.0%	5.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,104	1,282	16.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,016	1,498	47.4%
Unemployment rate	9.3%	14.0%	50.5%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	2,497	1,860	-25.5%
Percent population under age 18	28.9%	24.1%	-16.8%
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.3%	3.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.6%	NM
Percent children in single-parent families	10.0%	11.3%	13.8%
Percent children in poverty	20.7%	22.2%	7.5%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,317	$22,825	7.1%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 47: Get materials on Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention. Write Children's Defense Fund, 122 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001 or call (202) 628-8787.

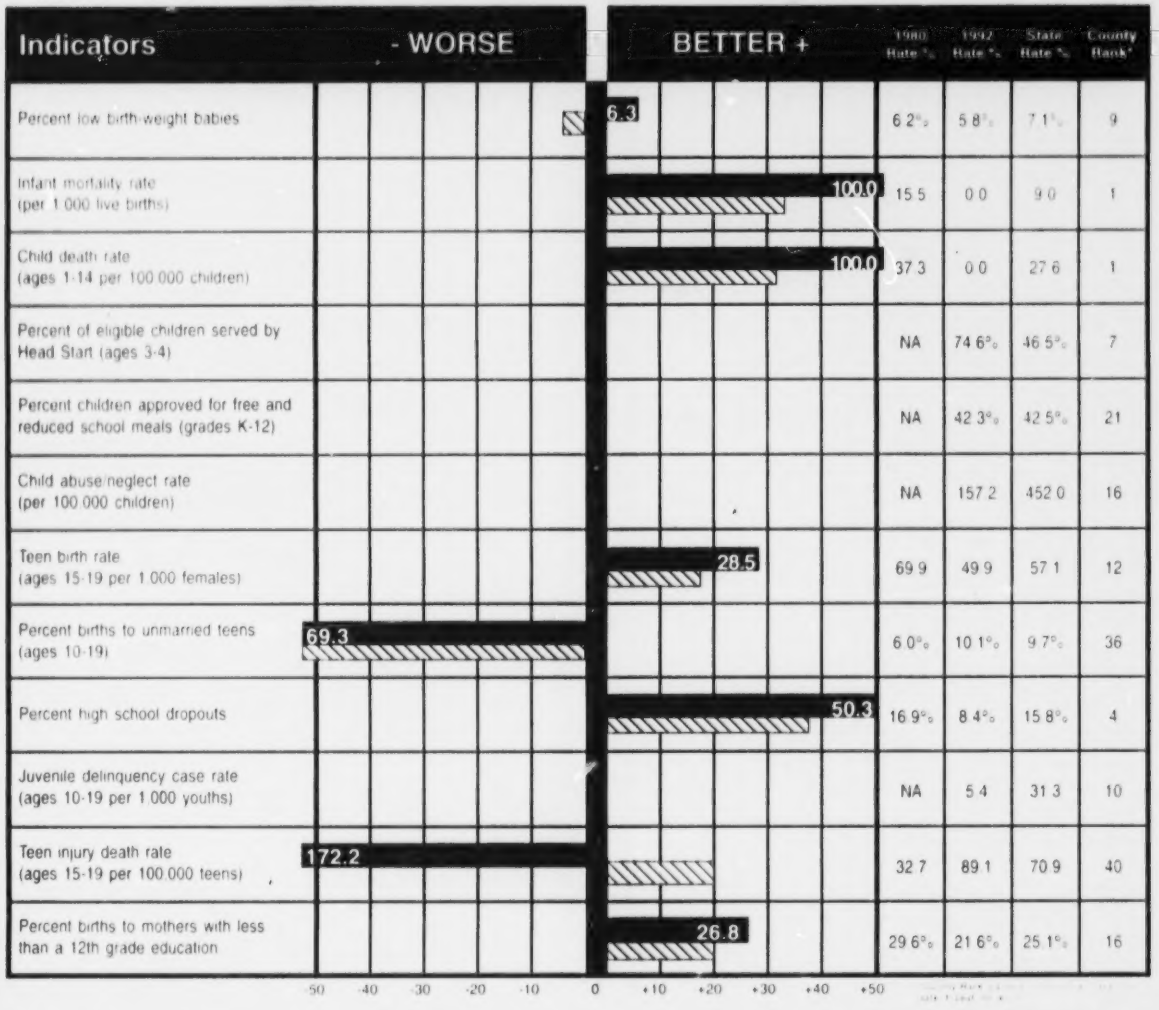


Tyler County

Composite County Rank 4

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	11,320	9,825	-13.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,203	$5,280	64.9%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	6.3%	13.2%	108.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.4%	76.2%	1.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,446	1,338	-7.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	815	927	13.7%
Unemployment rate	9.3%	10.9%	17.2%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	3,515	2,498	-28.9%
Percent population under age 18	31.1%	25.5%	-18.0%
Percent minority population	0.2%	0.4%	95.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.4%	NM
Percent children in single-parent families	8.7%	14.1%	61.1%
Percent children in poverty	17.3%	20.5%	18.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$28,494	$25,462	-10.6%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 48: Help your community reduce unintended pregnancies. Write American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Public Information, 409 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024-2188.

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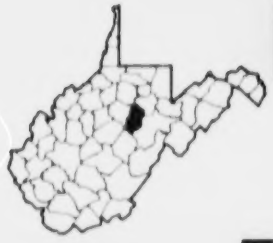
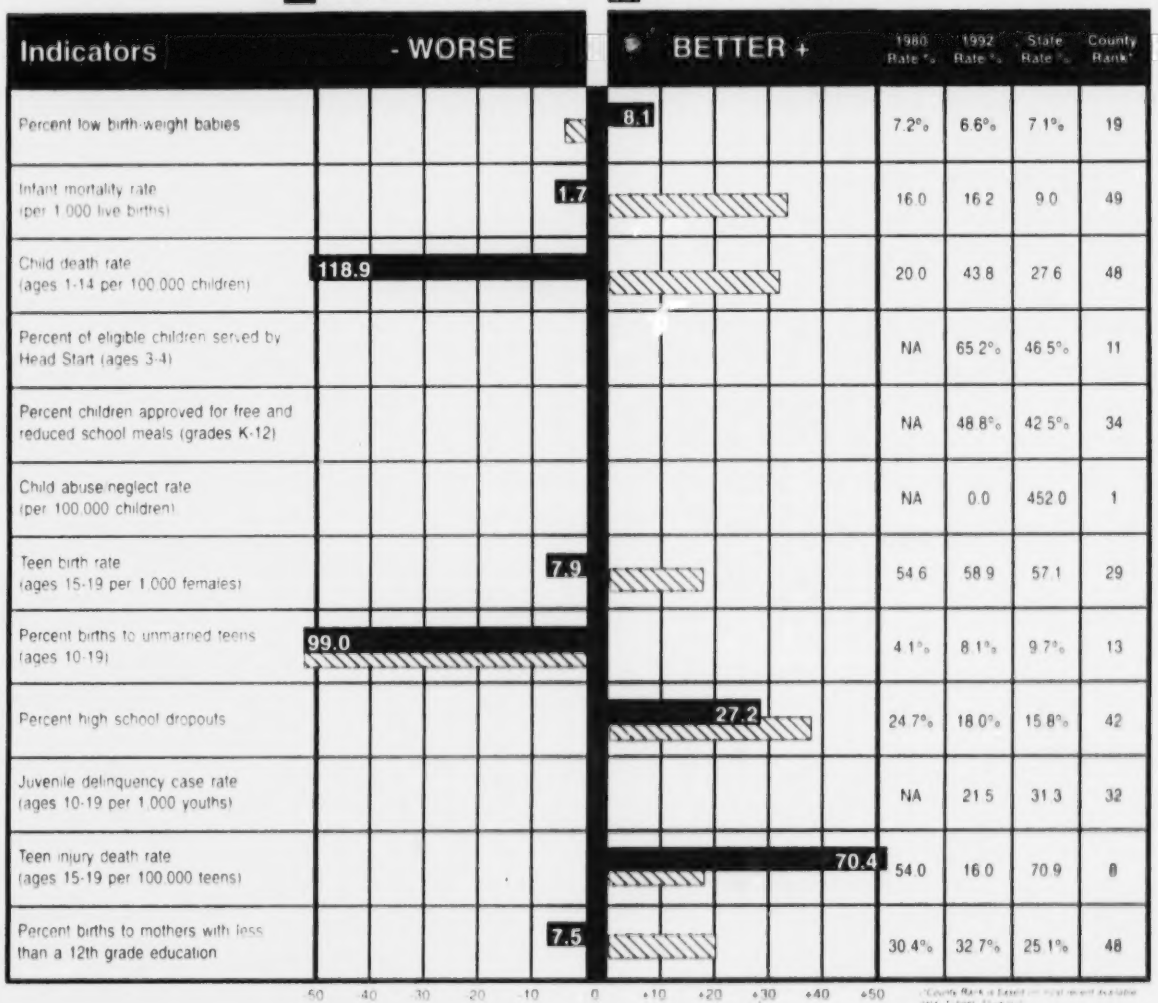


Upshur County

Composite County Rank 35

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



*County Rank is based on improvement over the last 3 data points.

Background Facts

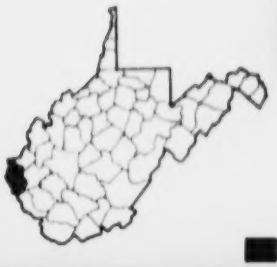
Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	23,427	23,031	-1.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,228	$4,762	47.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	6.0%	16.8%	178.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.9%	74.4%	9.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,824	3,098	-19.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,783	4,557	20.5%
Unemployment rate	7.9%	13.6%	72.2%

Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	6,630	5,805	-12.4%
Percent population under age 18	28.3%	25.4%	-10.3%
Percent minority population	0.8%	1.0%	32.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.5%	0.7%	36.4%
Percent children in single-parent families	9.8%	16.3%	66.9%
Percent children in poverty	20.0%	30.0%	50.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$24,408	$22,267	-8.8%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 49: Help your community create a teens helping teens phone line. Write for information to the Lee County Youth Services, 112 Hillcrest Drive, P.O. Box 57, Sanford, NC 27330 or call (919) 774-9515.

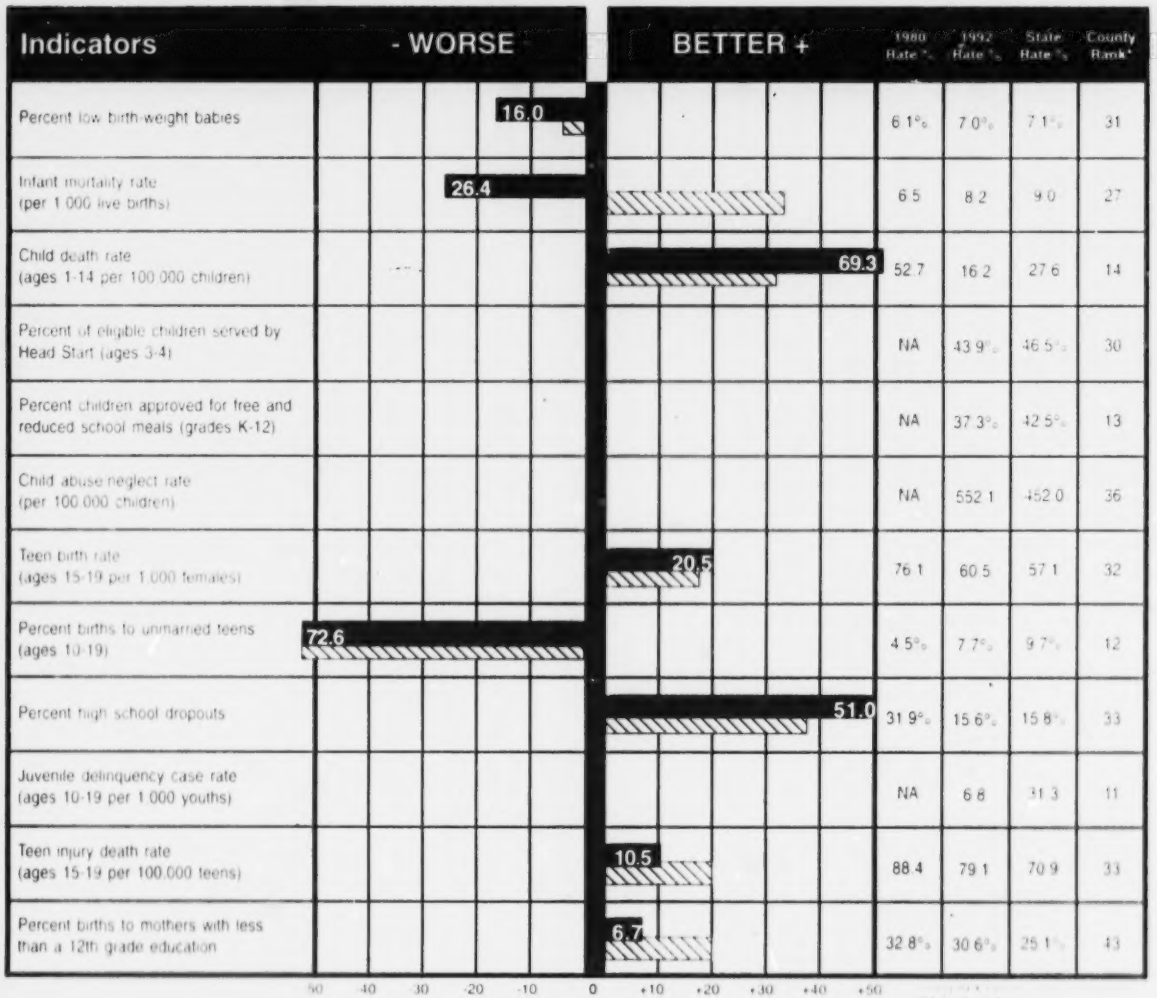


Wayne County

Composite County Rank 20

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	46,021	42,007	-8.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,140	$3,634	47.6
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.0	14.3	78.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	69.5%	85.8%	23.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,615	3,880	1.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,067	4,875	59.0%
Unemployment rate	9.5%	11.2%	17.9%

Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	14,134	10,689	-24.4%
Percent population under age 18	30.7%	25.7%	-16.4%
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.4%	36.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.2%	0.4%	118.9%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.4%	15.5%	48.3%
Percent children in poverty	23.8%	28.5%	19.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$24,697	$23,525	-4.7%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 50: Publicize the National Adolescent Hotline number in your local newspaper or neighborhood bulletin. The 24-hour hotline for runaway and suicide intervention is 1-800-621-4000.

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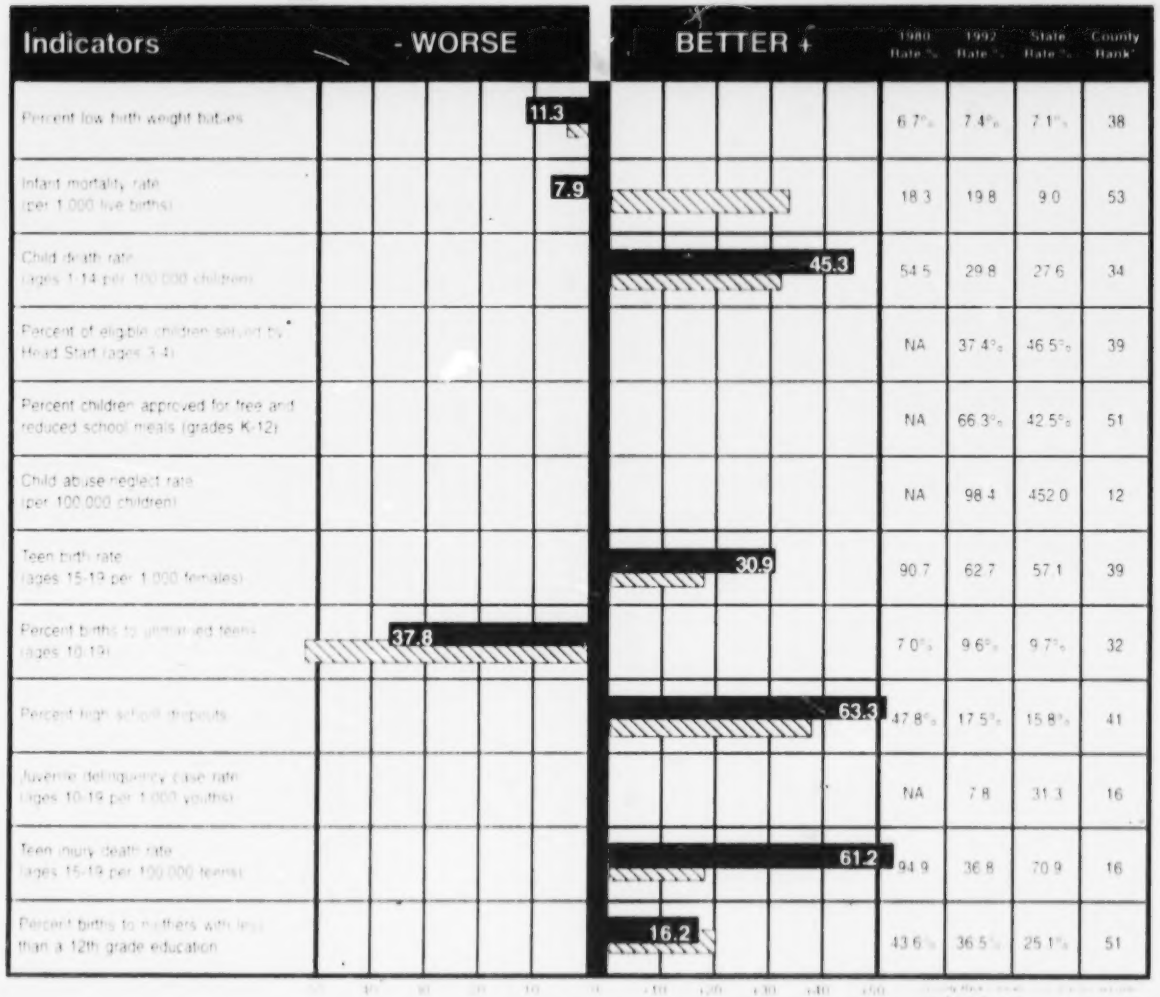
Webster County

Composite County Rank 49

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts

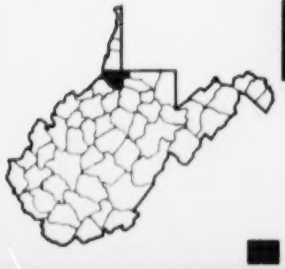
Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	12,245	10,456	-14.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,390	$5,068	49.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	19.3%	29.0%	50.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	76.1%	71.5%	-6.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	921	1,103	19.8%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	808	1,050	30.0%
Unemployment rate	15.0%	19.1%	27.3%

Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	3,997	2,934	-26.6%
Percent population under age 18	32.6%	27.3%	-16.2%
Percent minority population	0.1%	0.2%	67.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.1%	0.3%	581.2%
Percent children in single-parent families	13.2%	19.6%	49.2%
Percent children in poverty	36.0%	46.0%	27.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$17,917	$15,489	-13.6%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 51: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling Karen Dotson, Webster County Family Resource Network, Webster Springs, 847-5425.

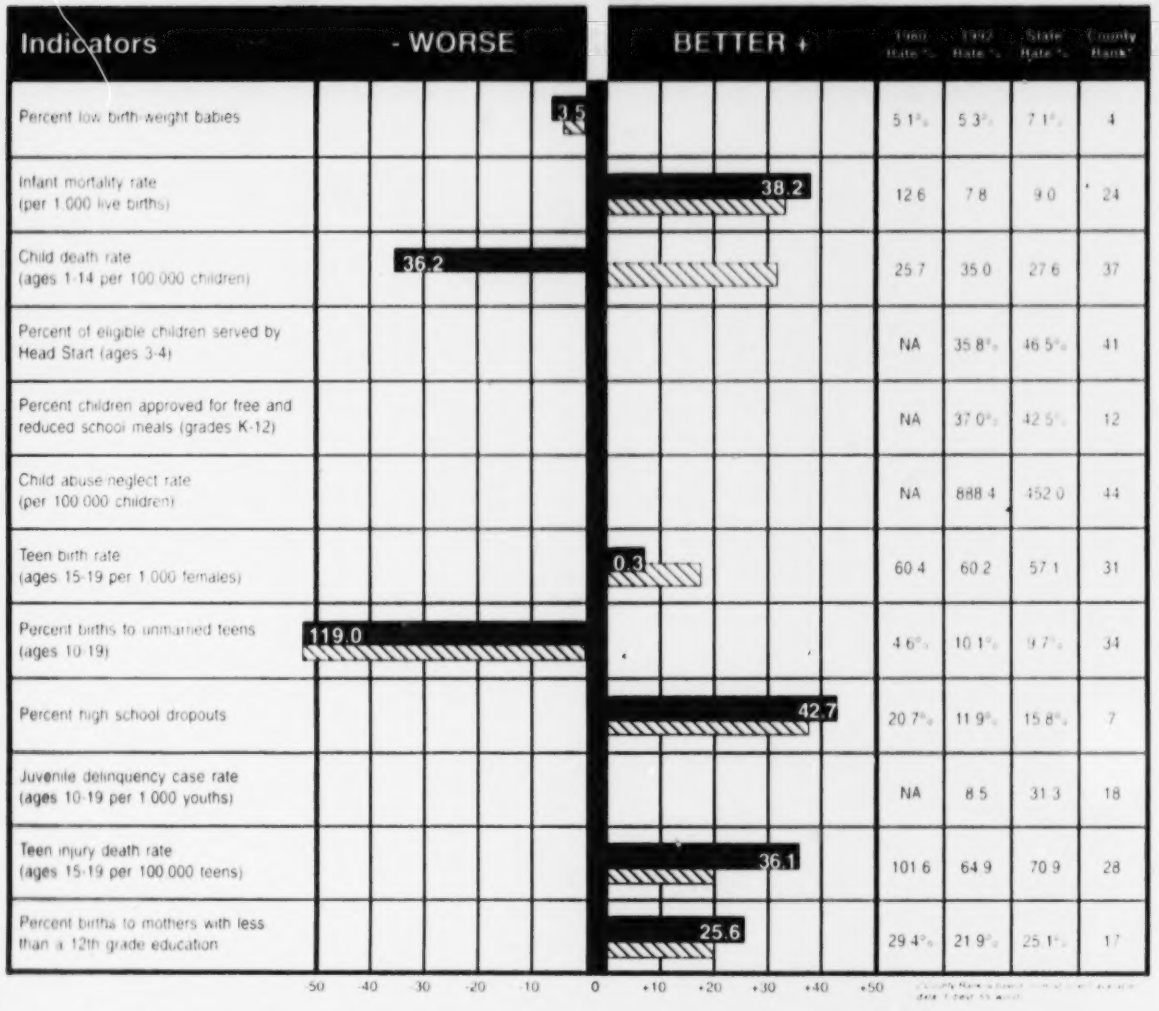


Wetzel County

Composite County Rank 13

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
Percent low birth-weight babies
3.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
38.2
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
36.2
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
0.3
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
119.0
Percent high school dropouts
42.7
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
36.1
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
25.6
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

Indicators	1980 Rate	1992 Rate	State Rate	County Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.1%	5.3%	7.1%	4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.6	7.8	9.0	24
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	25.7	35.0	27.6	37
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	35.8%	46.5%	41
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	37.0%	42.5%	12
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	888.4	452.0	44
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	60.4	60.2	57.1	31
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	4.6%	10.1%	9.7%	34
Percent high school dropouts	20.7%	11.9%	15.8%	7
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	NA	8.5	31.3	18
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	101.6	64.9	70.9	28
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	29.4%	21.9%	25.1%	17

Background Facts

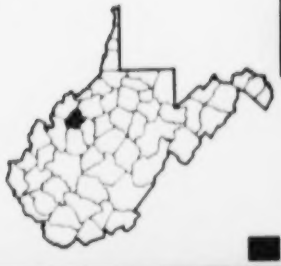
	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	21,874	19,186	-12.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,251	$4,738	45.7%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.4%	15.2%	81.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.3%	78.4%	4.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,946	1,534	-21.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,703	3,556	31.6%
Unemployment rate	10.1%	14.3%	41.6%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	6,698	4,957	-26.0%
Percent population under age 18	30.7%	25.7%	-16.3%
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.4%	13.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.4%	NM
Percent children in single-parent families	11.4%	15.9%	39.2%
Percent children in poverty	13.7%	26.6%	94.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$30,437	$28,122	-7.6%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 52: Contact your community's Family Resource Network by calling Kathi Schmalz, Wetzel County Technical Center, New Martinsville, 455-5150.

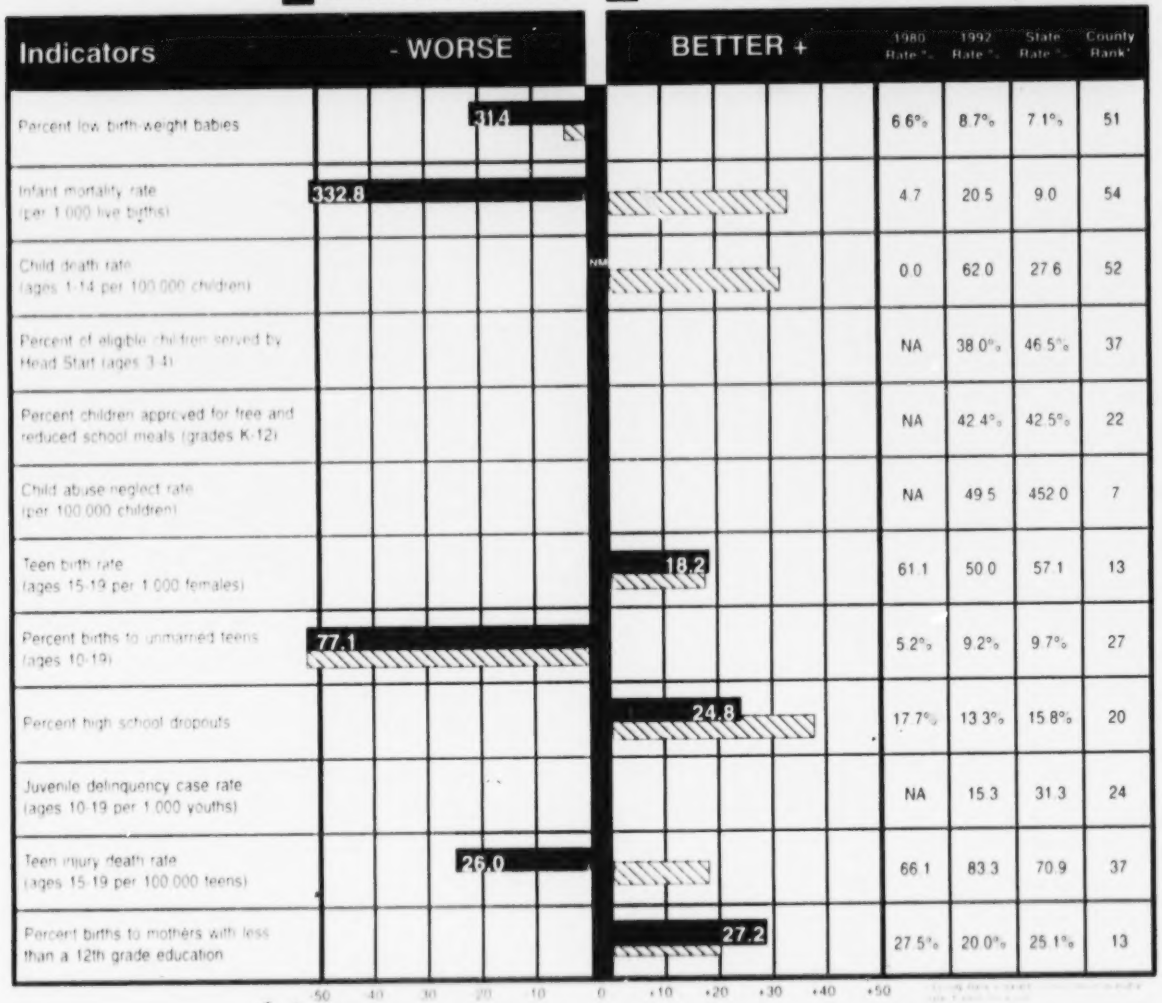


Wirt County

Composite County Rank 41

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts

	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	4,922	5,298	7.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,730	$5,016	34.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.8%	15.8%	102.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	66.2%	77.1%	16.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	338	442	30.8%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	246	436	77.2%
Unemployment rate	11.7%	16.9%	44.4%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	1,508	1,384	-8.2%
Percent population under age 18	30.8%	26.7%	-13.3%
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.2%	-55.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.1%	NM
Percent children in single-parent families	7.9%	14.3%	82.0%
Percent children in poverty	19.7%	24.9%	26.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$22,006	$21,193	-3.7%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 53: Educate your religious congregation about abuse and neglect. Calll the Center For The Prevention Of Sexual Abuse and Domestic Violence, (206)634-1903.

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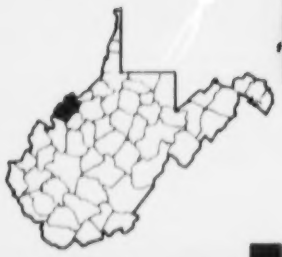
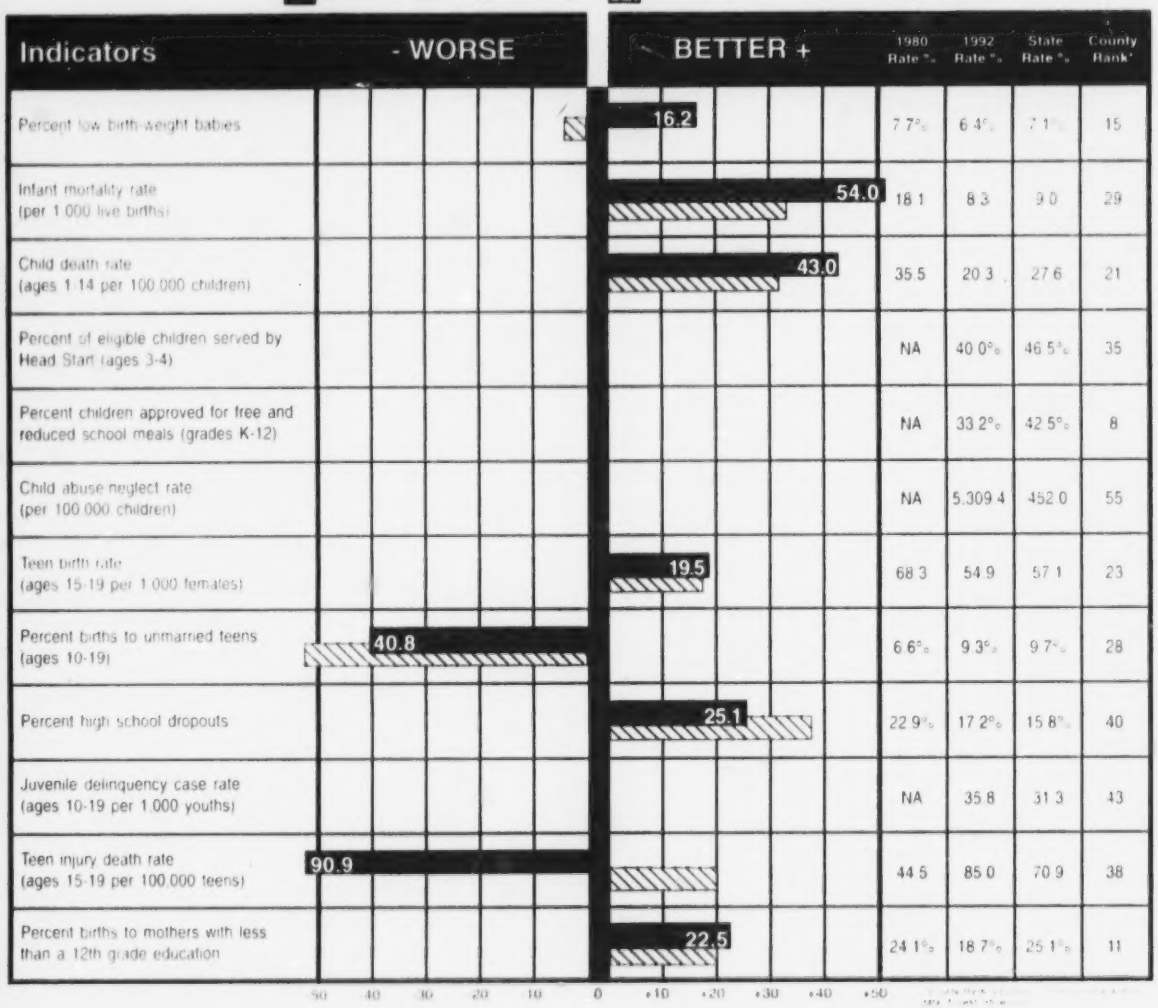


Wood County

Composite County Rank 21

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts

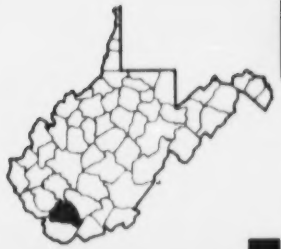
Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	93,648	87,493	-6.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,254	$5,021	54.3%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.5%	11.7%	56.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	74.9%	74.8%	-0.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	18,139	15,578	-14.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	18,000	24,612	36.7%
Unemployment rate	9.1%	9.6%	5.5%

Background Facts

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	26,934	21,345	-20.8%
Percent population under age 18	28.8%	24.6%	-14.6%
Percent minority population	1.2%	1.5%	27.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.4%	2.2%	55.5%
Percent children in single-parent families	12.6%	17.9%	42.4%
Percent children in poverty	14.7%	18.7%	26.9%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$29,494	$30,582	3.7%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 54: Find out how you can get involved in Wood County by contacting the WV KIDS COUNT Fund Regional Advisory Group Leaders, JoAnne Kowalski or Carol Leeson, Parkersburg, 485-6513 or 428-2333.

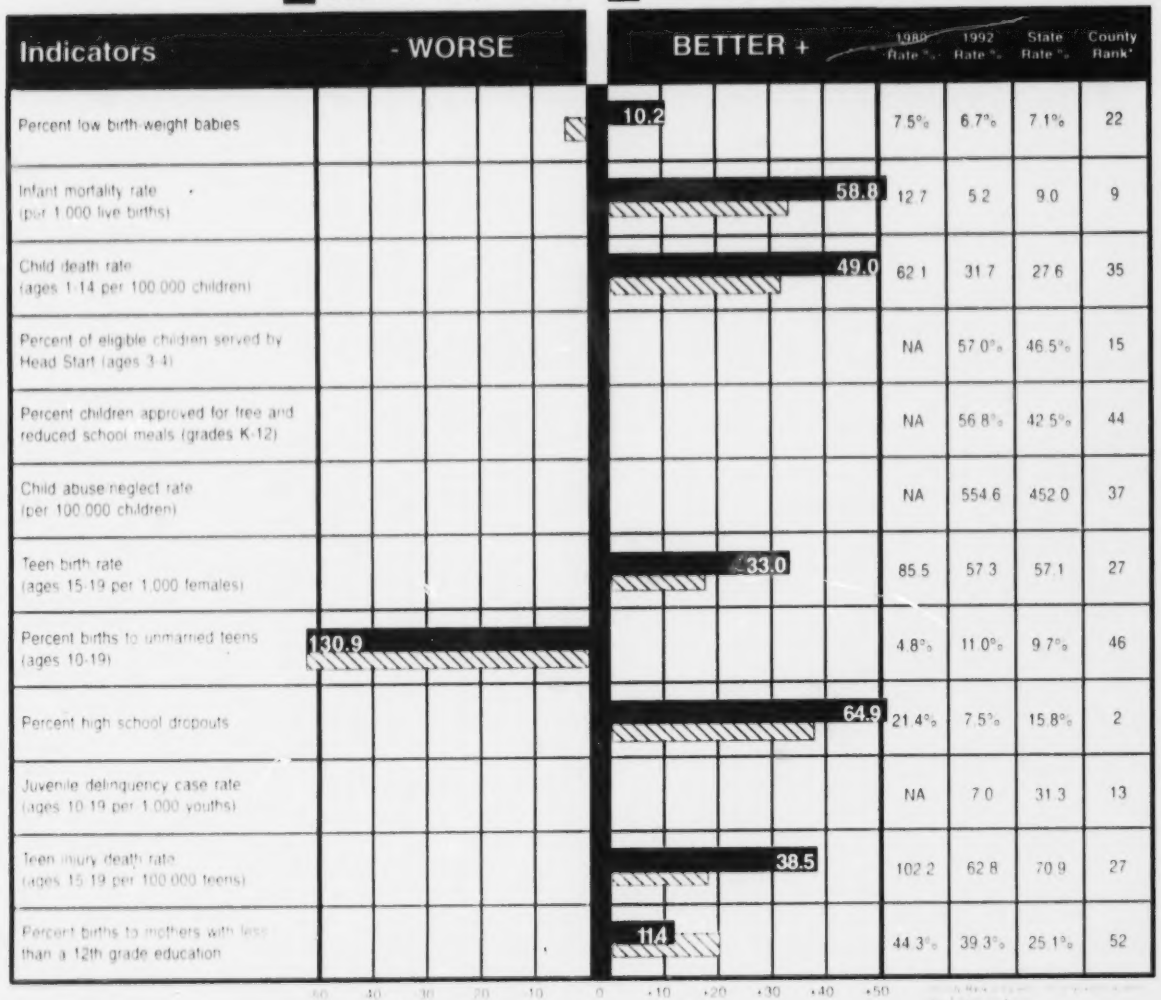


Wyoming County

Composite County Rank 27

Percent Change 1980-1992 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts	1980	1992	% Change
Total population	35,993	29,237	-18.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1992 dollars)	$3,238	$5,013	54.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	12.9%	24.5%	90.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	42.7%	64.9%	51.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	6,599	2,976	-54.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,554	2,478	-3.0%
Unemployment rate	12.6%	15.3%	21.4%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Total population under age 18	12,472	8,294	-33.5%
Percent population under age 18	34.7%	28.6%	-17.4%
Percent minority population	1.4%	1.1%	-19.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.3%	1.1%	-12.4%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.1%	16.9%	66.8%
Percent children in poverty	24.1%	36.2%	50.4%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$27,300	$20,730	-24.1%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 55: Find out more about child welfare. Write Child Welfare League of America, 440 First Street, Suite 310, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001-2085 or call (202) 638-2952.

WEST VIRGINIA kids count

Appendices

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Definitions, Methodology And Sources

*How an indicator or background factor was constructed is **only presented** when staff at the Survey Research Center performed calculations to determine rates or percentages.*

Indicator or background factor clarification is provided for those variables needing some explanation about the data; this does not apply to every variable.

Data sources are the same for both state and county unless otherwise specified. When the national data source was different from the state or county source, there are headings specifying different state and national sources; again, county sources are the same as state sources, unless otherwise specified.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT RATE
(per 100,000 children)
Indicator:
The number of substantiated abuse and neglect cases "opened" during fiscal year 1992-93 for further servicing by a social worker per 100,000 children.

How is it Constructed?
At the state and county level, this indicator is a rate per 100,000 children based on 1992-1993 fiscal year data. The rate is calculated as 100,000 times the number of children under 18 having "open" substantiated abuse and neglect cases divided by the total number of children under 18.

Indicator Clarification:
No trend data has been calculated for this indicator due to the unavailability of 1980 data. The number of children under 18 is based on 1990 census data. Differences in the reporting procedures of individual counties will affect the individual county rates and therefore, limits the comparison of rates across counties.

Data Sources:
State (1992) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Child Protective Services, Fiscal Year beginning July 1, 1992 and ending June 30, 1993.

CHILD DEATH RATE
(ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
Indicator:
The number of deaths due to all causes, of children between the ages of 1-14 years per 100,000 children.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this variable is a rate per 100,000 children based on a three-year average (1978, 1979 and 1980 for 1980; and 1990, 1991 and 1992 for 1992). The rate is calculated as 100,000 times the number of child deaths due to all causes divided by the total number of children ages 1-14.

Indicator Clarification:
Due to the small number of child deaths on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1980 to 1992 may result in a large percentage change for trend data. The number of children 1-14 years old is based on 1990 census data. 1992 national data is not available at this time, therefore, 1991 national data have been utilized.

Data Sources:
State (1980, 1992) WV Department of Health And Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1991)** National Center for Health Statistics. Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991. MonthlyVital Statistics Report; Vol. 42, No. 2, Suppl. Hyattsville, MD: Public Health Service, 1993.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL
(1992 Dollars)
Background Fact:
Current per pupil expenditures based on average daily attendance for public school programs pre-kindergarten through 12th grade expressed in 1992 constant dollars.

How is it Constructed?
For comparison purposes, educational expenditure data for 1980-1981 were converted into 1992 dollars; a deflator of .562 was provided by the National Center for Education Statistics.

Data Sources:
(1980) WV Department of Education: 1980-1981 Educational Statistics Summary Annual Report, Page 137. **(1992)** WV Department of Education: Per Pupil Expenditure for Current Expense 1992-1993.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE
(per 1,000 live births)
Indicator:
The number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this variable is a rate per 1,000 live births based on a three-year average (1978, 1979 and 1980 for 1980; and 1990, 1991 and 1992 for 1992). The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of infant deaths due to all causes divided by the number of total births.

Indicator Clarification:
Due to the small number of deaths to infants under one year of age on the county level, a small change in the

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

actual number from the period 1980 to 1992 may result in a large percentage change for trend data. 1992 national data is not available at this time; therefore, 1991 national data have been utilized.

Data Sources:
State (1980, 1992) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1991)** National Center for Health Statistics. Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol. 42, No. 2, Suppl. Hyattsville, MD: Public Health Service, 1993.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASE RATE (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
Indicator:
The number of delinquency cases reported per 1,000 youths ages 10-19. These cases include children accused of status offenses, misdemeanors and felonies.

How is it Constructed?
This variable is a rate per 1,000 youths based on the reporting period of July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993. The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of reported delinquency cases for youths ages 10-19 divided by the total number of children ages 10-19.

Indicator Clarification:
No trends are calculated for this indicator due to the unavailability of data in 1980. The number of 10-19 year-olds is based on 1990 census data. National data is not available at this time. The same child can be the subject of more than one case over the reporting year. This case rate reflects the number of juvenile delinquency cases that were reported as being handled statewide; it is not an adjudication rate.

Data Sources:
State (1992) WV Supreme Court of Appeals, Juvenile Justice Committee. Juvenile Delinquency in West Virginia, Annual Report, July 1, 1992 to June 30, 1993. Juvenile Justice Data Base, Table IV, Page 14.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1990 Dollars)
Background Fact:
That family income at which fifty percent of all families have a higher income and fifty percent of all families have a lower income. Both 1980 and 1990 median family incomes are expressed in constant 1990 dollars.

How is it Constructed?
The median family income is based on census data. To arrive at the 1980 median family income in 1990 dollars, the 1980 median family income was divided by a deflator of .65.

Background Fact Clarification:
Data for this variable is not updatable for 1992 on the state or county levels and is therefore presented as 1980 data on these levels.

Data Sources:
(1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3C, (Table 74)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing 1990: Summary Tape File 3C, (Table 107A)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington: The Bureau (WV University of Health Services Research), 1992.

PERCENT ALL FAMILIES WITH RELATED CHILDREN WHO ARE AFDC RECIPIENTS
Background Fact:
The percentage of families with related children who receive public assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Unemployed Program (AFDC-U). Eligibility for this program is income-based.

How is it Constructed?
To arrive at the percentage, the total of AFDC and AFDC-U cases are divided by the number of families with related children. Families with related children are comprised of married couples with related children, female heads with related children and male heads with related children. At a state and county level, this background fact is a percentage based on a three year average (fiscal year 78-79, 79-80 and 80-81 for 1980; and fiscal year 90-91, 91-92 and 92-93 for 1992.)

Background Fact Clarification:
The number of families with related children is based on 1990 census data.

Data Sources:
(1980) WV Department of Health and Human Resources. Fiscal Year 78-79, 79-80 and 80-81; unpublished annual bulletin from Office of Audits, Research and Analysis. **(1992)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources. Fiscal Year 90-91, 91-92 and 92-93; unpublished annual bulletin from Office of Audits, Research and Analysis.

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Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

PERCENT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN A 12th GRADE EDUCATION

Indicator:
The percentage of all births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three-year average (1978, 1979 and 1980 for 1980; and 1990, 1991 and 1992 for 1992). The numerator is number of births to mothers "with less than a 12th grade education" divided by the number of total births. The national figure is calculated in the same way as state and county figures, but is based on data from one year, 1992.

Indicator Clarification:
The base population is all births to mothers, regardless of age.

Data Sources:
State (1980, 1992) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1992)** Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol. 43 No. 5, Suppl. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1994.

PERCENT BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS (ages 10-19)

Indicator:
At a state and county level, this indicator is the percentage of live births which are to unmarried women ages 10-19. At a national level, the percentage represents live births which are to unmarried women under 20 years of age.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three-year average (1978, 1979 and 1980 for 1980; and 1990, 1991 and 1992 for 1992). The numerator is the number of births to unmarried teens ages 10-19; the denominator is the total number of births. National data is calculated by dividing the number of births to unmarried teens under age 20 by the total number of births. National data is based only on 1992 data.

Indicator Clarification:
Due to the small number of births to unmarried teens in some counties, a small change in the actual number from the period 1980 to 1992 may result in a large percentage change for trend data. The base population for this indicator is the births to all mothers, regardless of age.

Data Sources:
State (1980, 1992) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1992)** Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol. 43 No. 5, Suppl. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1994.

PERCENT BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE

Background Fact:
The percentage of live births that are to women who began prenatal care in the first three months of their pregnancy.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is a percentage, based on a three-year average (1978, 1979 and 1980 for 1980; and 1990, 1991 and 1992 for 1992). The numerator for the variable is number of mothers with first trimester care; the denominator is all births with known prenatal care. National data is based on the number of mothers with first trimester care in 1992 divided by the total births with known prenatal care during the same period.

Background Fact Clarification:
Live births to women who did not report the month in which prenatal care was started were excluded from the computation. This indicator does not tell us anything about the quality, frequency or consistency of care that the mother received during this time. Lack of early prenatal care does not in and of itself cause poor birth outcomes.

Data Sources:
State (1980, 1992) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1992)** Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol. 43 No. 5, Suppl. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1994.

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

PERCENT CHILDREN APPROVED FOR FREE AND REDUCED SCHOOL MEALS
(grades K-12)

Indicator:
The percent of all enrolled children in grades K-12 who have applied and been approved for free or reduced school meals.

How is it Constructed?
At a county and state level, this variable is a percentage based on 1993-1994 fiscal year data. The numerator is the number of submitted and approved applications for free or reduced-price school meals in grades K-12; the denominator is the total student enrollment in grades K-12.

Indicator Clarification:
No trend data has been calculated for this indicator. The number of children who are eligible for free and reduced school meals is thought to be undercounted since not all eligible persons return the application form. It is estimated that approximately 17% of income eligible nationally do not apply for free or reduced school meals. While this indicator is being used in lieu of the "Percent Children in Poverty," the actual percentage receiving free or reduced school meals will be higher since eligibility for free selfool meals is at 130% of poverty and reduced is at 185% of poverty.

Data Sources:
State (1993) WV Department of Education, Office of Child Nutrition, Charleston, WV. WV Child Nutrition Programs, Percentage of Needy Students, October Fiscal Year 1993-1994. **National (1993)** United States Department of Agriculture: Child Nutrition Division, Food and Nutrition Service. Monthly Program Report, October Fiscal Year 1993-1994.

PERCENT CHILDREN IN POVERTY

Background Fact:
The percentage of children under 18 years of age who live in poverty as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $13,360 in 1990.

How is it Constructed?
To arrive at the percent children in poverty, the total number of children below the poverty level are divided by the total number of children under age 18.

Background Fact Clarification:
Data for this variable is not updatable at the state or county levels for 1992 and is therefore presented as 1990 data.

Data Sources:
State (1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Characteristics of the Population, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics, United States Summary (PC80-1-D1-A), Table 304, Washington: Bureau of the Census (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1984. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3C, (Table P117)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **National (1980)** Bureau of the Census. 1980 Census of Population. Characteristics of the Population. Chapter B, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B1, Bureau of the Census, 1983. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing 1990: Summary Tape File 3C (Table P126)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. (National data for this variable is not presented in tabular form; it is referred to in the text.)

PERCENT CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

Background Fact:
The percentage of "own" children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person without a spouse present in the home. "Own" children include the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption.

How is it Constructed?
To arrive at the percent children in single-parent families, the total number of children in single-parent families were divided by the total number of children under age 18. Single parents are comprised of female-headed families and male-headed families with no spouse present. Numbers for this formula were based on census data.

Background Fact Clarification:
Data for this variable is not updatable at the state or county level and is therefore presented as 1990 data at these levels.

Data Sources:
State (1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 2 (WV), (Tables B12 and B13)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table P21)/ Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **National (1980)** Bureau of the Census. 1980 Census of Population. Characteristics of the Population. Chapter B, General Population Characteristics. PC80-1-B1. Bureau of the Census, 1983. **(1990)** *1992 Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well Being.* Center for the Study of Social Policy, Suite 503, 1250 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. (While national data for this variable is not presented in tabular form, it is referred to in the text.)

PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
Indicator:
The percentage of all students who leave a public school before graduation without transferring to another school.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three year average of school years (1978-1979, 1979-1980 and 1980-1981 for 1980; and 1990-1991, 1991-1992 and 1992-1993 for 1992). This percent is based on the number of dropouts divided by the number of dropouts plus the number of graduates. The number of dropouts is based on grades 7-12 while the number of graduates is for 12th grade only.

Data Sources:
State (1980, 1991) WV Department of Education: School year 1978-1979, 1979-1980, 1980-1981 and 1989-1990, 1990-1991 and 1991-1992 data; unpublished special tabulations by the WV Department of Education, Charleston, WV.

PERCENT LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES
Indicator:
The percentage of live births recorded as low birth-weight. Babies of low birth-weight are those who weigh under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is a percentage based on a three-year average (1978, 1979 and 1980 for 1980; and 1990, 1991 and 1992 for 1992). The numerator for this variable is number of low birth-weight babies; the denominator is total births for all ages. National data is the number of low birth-weight babies in 1992 divided by the total births for all ages in 1992.

Indicator Clarification:
While the low birth-weight indicator encompasses two levels of birth weight, those of moderately low weight and very low weight, it is those surviving infants of very low birth weight who research has shown to have notably higher odds of impaired development; this fact can be masked when looking at the two levels of low birth weight in combination.

Data Sources:
State (1980, 1992) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1992)** Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol. 43, No. 5, Suppl. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1994.

PERCENT MINORITY POPULATION
Background Fact:
The percentage of the total population that is identified as minority.

How is it Constructed?
To arrive at percent minority population, the minority population has been divided by the total population. Numbers for this formula were based on 1980 and 1990 census data.

Background Fact Clarification:
Data for this variable is not updatable at the state or county level for 1992 and is therefore presented as 1990 data at these levels.

Data Sources:
(1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table 7)/ Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table P6)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992.

PERCENT MINORITY POPULATION UNDER AGE 18
Background Fact:
The percentage of the population under age 18 identified as a minority.

How is it Constructed?
To arrive at the percent minority population under age 18, the total minority population under 18 was divided

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

by the total population under 18. Numbers for this formula were based on census data.

Background Fact Clarification:
Data for this variable is not updatable for 1992 on the state or county level and is therefore presented as 1990 data at these levels.

Data Sources:
(1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1C (Table 12)/ Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table P12)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992.

PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN SERVED BY HEAD START (ages 3-4)
Indicator:
The percentage of all eligible 3-4 year-olds who are participating in Head Start.

How is it Constructed?
At the state, county and national level, this variable is a percentage based on 1994 data. The numerator for this indicator is the number of 3-4 year-olds served by Head Start; the denominator is the estimated number of 3-4 year-olds in poverty.

Indicator Clarification:
This indicator is based on data from 1994; no trend data has been calculated for this indicator. Data for Cabell, Fayette, Harrison, Kanawha, Logan, Marion, Mercer, Monongalia, Ohio and Raleigh Counties are based on projections.

The reader will also notice that in some counties, the percentage of 3-4 year-olds served by Head Start exceeds the percentage of children in poverty; this is due to the fact that guidelines for the program allow up to 10 percent of those children enrolled in Head Start to exceed the income level.

While the data indicates that a only a certain percentage of eligible children are served by Head Start, one should not assume that full funding of the program for all children would result in 100 percent participation since some that are eligible may choose not to participate or already be participating in some other program. While this data is presented as the percentage of 3-4 year-olds in poverty served by Head Start, this is not meant to imply that 3-4 year-olds are the target group for Head Start.

Data Sources:
State (1994) Department of Health and Human Services. Region III. Administration for Children and Families, Office for Community Programs, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. **National (1994)** Raw numbers including the number of children in poverty, who are three to four years old, were supplied by the Head Start Bureau, Administration of Children, Youth and Families, Health and Human Services. The percentage of 3-4 year-olds served by Head Start was calculated by Survey Research Center staff.

PERCENT POPULATION UNDER AGE 18
Background Fact:
The percentage of the total population under age 18.

How is it Constructed?
To arrive at the percent population under 18, the population under 18 has been divided by the total population. Numbers for this formula were based on 1980 census data for 1980 and 1990 census data for 1990.

Background Fact Clarification:
Data for this variable is not updatable for 1992 on the county level and is therefore presented as 1990 data at this level.

Data Sources:
(1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table 10)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table P12)/ Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV Office of Health Services Research), 1992.

TEEN BIRTH RATE (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
Indicator:
The number of live births to teens ages 15-19 per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is a rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 based on a three-year average

(1978, 1979 and 1980 data for 1980; and 1990, 1991 and 1992 for 1992). The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of teen births to females ages 15-19 divided by the total number of females ages 15-19. National data is calculated in the same manner except that it is based on 1992 data and not on a three-year average.

Indicator Clarification:
The base population for this indicator is the total number of females ages 15-19.

Data Sources:
State (1980, 1992) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1992)** Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol. 43, No. 5, Suppl. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1994.

TEEN INJURY DEATH RATE
(ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
Indicator:
The number of deaths from homicides, suicides and unintentional injuries to teens ages 15-19 years per 100,000 teens.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is a three-year average (1978, 1979 and 1980 for 1980; and 1990, 1991 and 1992 for 1992). Each component of the teen injury death rate (homicide, suicide and unintentional injuries) is divided by the number of youths ages 15-19 and then multiplied by 100,000. To arrive at the overall teen injury death rate, the three component rates are summed.

Indicator Clarification:
Like the infant mortality and child death rates, this rate does not tell us anything about the quality of life for those teens surviving life-threatening injuries. Due to the small number of teen deaths on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1980 to 1991 may result in a large percentage change for trend data. 1992 National data is not available at this time, therefore, 1991 data have been utilized. The number of youths between 15-19 years old is based on 1990 census data.

Data Sources:
State (1980, 1991) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1991)** National Center for Health Statistic Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol. 42, No. 2, Suppl. Hyattsville, MD: Public Health Service, 1993.

TOTAL JOBS IN HIGH-PAYING INDUSTRIES
Background Fact:
The percentage change in the number of jobs in high-paying industries which a county has gained or lost from 1980 to 1992. Jobs in the mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and financial sectors are classified as "high" paying professions.

Data Sources:
(1980) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, April, 1991. **(1992)** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, May, 1994.

TOTAL JOBS IN LOW-PAYING INDUSTRIES
Background Fact:
The percentage change in the number of jobs in low-paying industries which a county has gained or lost from 1980 to 1992. Jobs in agricultural services, wholesale and retail trade and services sectors are considered as "low" paying professions.

Data Sources:
(1980) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, April, 1991. **(1992)** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, May, 1994.

TOTAL POPULATION
Background Fact:
The total population as reported in the census.

Data Sources:
(1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table 1)/ Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1992)** U.S. Bureau of the Census and Regional Research Institute, WV University, July 1992. **National (1992)** U.S. Bureau of the Census, : "Census and You," Vol. 28, No. 1, January, 1993.

TOTAL POPULATION UNDER AGE 18
Background Fact:
The total population under age 18 as reported in the 1980 and 1990 census.

Background Fact Clarification:
Data for this variable is not updatable for 1992 on the county level and is therefore presented as 1990 data at that level.

Definitions, Methodology and Sources, continued

Data Sources:
(1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1C. (Table 10)/ Prepared by the Bureau of the Census.-Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services), 1992. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1C. (Table P11)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census.-Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Background Fact:
The number of people who are actively looking for work but are unemployed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

How is it Constructed?
This variable is a percentage based on the West Virginia Labor Force Statistics annual average, 1992. To calculate the unemployment rate: the total number of unemployed persons is divided by the number of persons in the civilian labor force.

Data Sources:
(1980) Bureau of Employment Programs. Prepared by Labor and Economic Research. (BLS series): unpublished special tabulations. **(1992)** U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1993 (113th edition) Washington D.C., 1993.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

The 1994 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book consists of a state profile, a minority profile and 55 county profiles, all of which document the status of children in West Virginia. Most of the indicators and background facts are expressed as percentages or rates. Indicators and Background Facts presented as actual numbers include: Total Population, Population Under 18, Education Expenditures Per Pupil (1992 dollars), Total Jobs in High Paying Industries, Total Jobs in Low Paying Industries and Median Family Income (1990 dollars). The raw numbers used to calculate the percentages and rates appear in the "Actual Numbers" section of the book.

Trend data is based on the change between 1980 and 1992. In some cases, including Percent Low Birth Weight Babies, Infant Mortality Rate, Child Death Rate, Teen Birth Rate, Percent Births to Unmarried Teens, Teen Injury Death Rate and Percent Births to Mothers with Less Than a 12th Grade Education, the 1980 value is the average of 1978, 1979 and 1980, and the 1992 value is the average of 1990, 1991 and 1992. The 1980 Percent High School Dropouts is the average of three school years: 77-78, 78-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81; figures for the 1992 value is the average of 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 school years. Trend data is not available on four of the indicators. In this year's KIDS COUNT Data Book Child Abuse/Neglect data are from FY 1992-93, Percent of Eligible Children Served By Head Start data are from 1994, Juvenile Delinquency Case Rate data are based on 1991, 1992 and Percent Children Approved for Free and Reduced School Meals are based on 1993-94 data.

A composite county rank appears in the upper right corner of each county profile. It was derived by converting the county rates and percentages on the indicators to z scores and then adding the z scores together for each indicator. This was done in order to give each indicator equal weight. The composite z scores were then ranked: 1=best, 55=worst.

The indicators' z scores summed to achieve the composite rank include: Low Birth Weight, Infant Mortality Rate, Child Death Rate, Free & Reduced Meals, Teen Birth, Unwed Teen Births, High School Dropout, Juvenile Delinquency, Teen Injury Death Rate, Births to Mothers with Less Than a 12th Grade Education. This year's WV KIDS COUNT Data Book omits both Percent of Eligible Children Served by Head Start and Child Abuse/Neglect Rate from the composite score. Therefore, comparisons between 1991, 1992 and 1993 composite county rankings should not be made.

Each of the 12 indicators is also ranked in sequential order from best (1) to worst (55). The ranking was obtained by simply ranking the rate or percentage from best to worst. These individual indicator rankings appear on each of the county pages under the county rank column and are based on 1992 data (except for Head Start (1993 data), and Free and Reduced Lunch (1994 data).

Whenever there was a tie of two or more counties for the individual indicator rank, they were all assigned the same rank, e.g., if four counties tied at ranking position 1, they were all assigned a ranking position of 1, then the next county was ranked 5.

Caution should be used in interpreting the results of the rankings. Some indicators - child death rate, for example document relatively rare events. For example, the county that is ranked 3rd for a particular indicator may have a value of 2%, while the county that is ranked 25th may have a value of 4%.

"N/A" indicates that data was not available. "NM" is used when the 1980 data is zero and 1992 data is any value above zero because a percent change from zero cannot be calculated. When the 1980 data is any value above zero and the 1992 data is zero, the percent change shown is always 100 percent.

Mapping - The indicator maps are based on standard deviation breakdowns which allow for meaningful comparisons across counties. The dark colored counties are those counties with 1992 rates of percents that are two or more standard deviations above the state average or those counties which are doing most poorly on the particular indicator. The medium colored counties are counties with 1992 rates or percents that are one standard deviation above the state average or those counties which are not doing well on the particular indicator. The light colored counties represent counties with 1992 rates or percents that are at or below the state average. These counties have the lowest rates or percents in the state and are doing well in terms of the indicator.

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Actual Numbers

COUNTY	Low Birth Weight Babies 1980	1992	Infant Deaths 1980	1992	Child Deaths 1980	1992	Kids in Head Start 1994	Kids Approved For Free/Reduced Meals 1994	Teen Births 1980	1992	Unwed Teen Births 1980	1992	High School Dropouts 1980	1992	Juv. Del. Cases 1993	Teen Injury Deaths 1980	1992
West Virginia	1,985	1,580	398	202	174	95	6,217	134,952	5,921	3,953	1,751	2,172	8,094	3,915	8,669	152	101
BARBOUR	14	12	4	2	2	1	90	1,987	49	42	15	20	99	36	58	1	1
BERKELEY	41	60	9	6	6	4	135	3,326	157	146	50	97	230	140	515	3	3
BOONE	29	27	4	1	3	1	114	2,359	106	72	27	40	180	95	165	2	1
BRAXTON	14	10	3	3	1	1	104	1,560	45	29	14	15	70	26	20	0	1
BROOKE	25	20	5	2	1	0	42	1,171	57	41	18	26	79	48	256	0	2
CABELL	91	90	21	13	9	4	295	5,422	314	218	101	126	317	156	882	6	5
CALHOUN	15	5	2	0	0	1	33	1,112	39	17	10	8	65	19	20	1	0
CLAY	13	10	4	0	0	1	111	1,629	58	35	18	16	73	21	13	2	0
DODDRIDGE	9	6	1	1	1	0	29	680	22	15	6	8	41	20	2	1	0
FAYETTE	60	51	14	6	6	2	180	4,872	210	121	73	67	250	153	174	4	3
GILMER	12	5	2	0	1	1	30	898	28	10	6	5	56	13	2	0	0
GRANT	7	9	1	1	1	0	56	935	31	24	6	12	35	12	14	2	1
GREENBRIER	35	37	7	2	2	2	122	3,041	111	67	32	31	240	81	207	4	2
HAMPSHIRE	13	16	1	2	1	1	63	1,689	39	46	8	23	59	42	12	2	1
HANCOCK	29	30	3	3	2	2	64	1,204	86	49	27	32	107	57	103	2	1
HARDY	7	8	1	1	0	0	63	827	26	23	9	13	44	20	16	0	1
HARRISON	74	64	15	11	4	3	138	5,292	200	155	57	91	249	129	85	5	4
VACKSON	20	21	3	2	1	2	78	2,180	73	45	11	17	91	51	174	2	1
JEFFERSON	31	33	6	4	4	2	83	2,075	92	79	36	59	167	101	106	3	2
KANAWHA	220	164	47	30	14	10	436	11,714	614	412	231	266	797	418	1,993	19	16
LEWIS	23	19	4	2	1	1	94	1,578	50	45	10	28	73	44	67	1	0
LINCOLN	22	24	3	5	3	1	136	2,724	114	65	19	25	151	54	208	2	4
LOGAN	66	43	12	5	5	4	183	3,903	215	122	63	76	306	181	251	4	2
McDOWELL	87	39	17	4	6	3	449	4,963	276	123	95	66	350	143	249	5	3
MARION	65	41	13	5	5	4	135	3,107	170	106	53	63	256	80	43	5	2
MARSHALL	35	28	5	3	4	0	72	1,981	102	63	31	41	142	65	177	4	0
MASON	24	18	5	3	3	1	60	2,039	92	49	24	28	73	55	8	5	2
MERCER	103	65	21	7	10	6	178	5,190	238	157	68	76	351	126	563	7	6
MINERAL	27	20	4	3	2	0	114	2,152	71	55	18	15	76	48	150	1	1
MINGO	53	38	9	6	4	3	367	3,525	190	123	48	54	78	137	168	5	2
MONONGALIA	36	44	11	10	4	2	136	3,095	124	83	37	47	239	98	207	4	2
MONROE	12	11	3	1	1	0	59	965	30	25	6	12	45	24	14	1	2
MORGAN	8	8	1	1	3	0	76	925	29	21	7	13	37	27	18	1	0
NICHOLAS	22	25	8	2	3	1	122	2,509	98	66	26	32	117	56	159	3	1
OHIO	54	38	15	3	5	2	95	1,729	106	91	46	77	190	45	166	4	1
PENDLETON	9	6	4	1	0	1	36	678	21	9	3	5	17	12	11	2	1
PLEASANTS	6	10	2	2	2	0	25	577	25	13	9	9	34	16	0	2	0
POCAHONTAS	11	8	3	1	1	1	20	920	37	15	12	8	33	19	25	2	1
PRESTON	41	24	6	6	4	2	110	2,911	98	56	20	27	134	58	32	3	2
PUTNAM	36	26	5	3	4	2	81	2,381	84	68	18	32	138	77	9	2	0
RALEIGH	99	75	14	11	8	4	309	6,344	281	185	88	105	431	230	503	5	6
RANDOLPH	21	24	4	2	3	1	73	2,710	92	65	26	39	145	43	71	1	1
RITCHIE	13	5	3	0	0	0	30	932	38	20	9	9	43	26	1	3	1
ROANE	23	13	5	2	2	1	48	1,882	55	39	13	20	69	32	73	1	2
SUMMERS	20	9	7	1	3	0	62	1,260	56	25	21	13	83	42	34	1	0
TAYLOR	14	16	4	2	1	0	70	1,404	50	28	12	16	75	35	91	2	0
TUCKER	9	10	3	3	0	0	10	664	22	14	4	3	24	6	2	0	1
TYLER	4	6	2	0	1	0	47	773	35	16	9	11	32	11	8	0	1
UPSHUR	27	20	6	5	1	0	144	2,167	70	59	15	25	90	65	82	1	0
WAYNE	41	37	4	4	6	1	122	3,070	153	93	30	41	276	102	46	4	3
WEBSTER	13	10	4	3	2	1	58	1,436	45	27	14	13	115	29	14	1	0
WETZEL	16	14	4	2	1	1	58	1,383	61	47	15	26	94	39	25	2	1
WIRT	5	6	0	1	0	1	19	483	14	10	4	6	21	11	12	0	0
WOOD	104	72	16	9	7	3	190	4,992	282	169	93	105	388	201	444	4	5
WYOMING	56	43	6	3	6	1	183	3,577	138	75	29	35	117	39	38	1	2

Actual Numbers, continued

COUNTY	Births to Moms W/ <12 Yr Ed 1980	Births to Moms W/ <12 Yr Ed 1992	AFDC Families 1980	AFDC Families 1992	Births W/ Early Prenatal Care 1980	Births W/ Early Prenatal Care 1992	Total Minority Population 1980	Total Minority Population 1990	Minority Children 1980	Minority Children 1990	Kids in Single Parent Families 1980	Kids in Single Parent Families 1990	Kids in Poverty 1980	Kids in Poverty 1990
West Virginia	**9,248**	**5,632**	**25,689**	**39,261**	**18,913**	**16,206**	**74,893**	**67,954**	**23,313**	**19,833**	**66,949**	**77,130**	**103,964**	**115,073**
BARBOUR	89	50	304	449	160	152	223	366	75	106	533	690	1,198	1,438
BERKELEY	245	256	495	745	477	689	2,011	2,742	687	832	1,790	2,738	2,599	2,454
BOONE	213	111	450	849	302	216	383	280	122	91	1,071	1,143	1,811	2,393
BRAXTON	66	44	197	341	124	118	99	93	29	26	507	523	1,108	991
BROOKE	80	51	349	349	292	223	325	319	74	83	970	866	1,097	1,039
CABELL	432	318	1,429	2,050	1,021	1,010	5,208	4,724	1,540	1,324	4,178	4,441	4,554	5,234
CALHOUN	62	27	138	234	108	67	63	49	0	12	318	411	821	776
CLAY	94	50	229	426	101	96	19	15	0	2	393	526	1,468	1,466
DODDRIDGE	32	26	93	167	73	69	27	42	0	18	236	249	624	482
FAYETTE	340	181	1,126	1,424	485	405	4,587	3,455	1,425	870	2,223	2,341	3,823	4,102
GILMER	42	20	103	183	96	60	78	76	8	9	238	280	466	731
GRANT	41	28	111	89	102	115	151	155	42	45	254	396	792	432
GREENBRIER	175	102	289	474	258	301	1,673	1,397	507	367	1,235	1,453	1,721	1,921
HAMPSHIRE	60	65	170	259	146	174	153	184	49	60	456	614	869	874
HANCOCK	116	56	414	545	352	291	1,235	1,098	367	287	1,331	1,387	1,035	1,444
HARDY	41	36	121	94	94	121	214	233	56	57	289	376	624	430
HARRISON	297	224	1,014	1,549	922	737	1,326	1,315	420	386	2,622	3,009	3,804	4,125
JACKSON	104	59	167	459	272	210	83	121	33	44	730	1,021	1,066	1,661
JEFFERSON	178	136	332	456	346	393	2,913	2,967	1,081	888	1,215	1,411	1,561	1,246
KANAWHA	930	569	2,459	4,486	2,389	1,607	15,461	15,600	4,803	4,803	8,362	10,142	8,288	10,525
LEWIS	85	50	235	388	201	161	141	137	33	35	657	764	1,025	1,290
LINCOLN	160	123	530	895	213	232	43	45	0	13	810	882	2,294	2,652
LOGAN	372	168	810	1,517	420	280	2,389	1,455	764	472	1,944	2,083	3,641	4,388
McDOWELL	552	240	1,663	1,845	417	252	7,498	4,826	2,439	1,467	2,377	1,942	5,380	5,095
MARION	214	128	866	1,257	685	531	2,603	2,173	839	603	2,175	2,204	2,894	3,400
MARSHALL	143	80	483	655	480	351	410	354	103	94	1,329	1,486	1,409	1,912
MASON	155	68	257	561	260	209	246	230	92	69	833	1,066	1,254	1,772
MERCER	375	217	1,230	1,562	687	508	5,459	4,560	1,685	1,394	2,607	2,808	4,146	4,518
MINERAL	79	57	344	379	288	271	900	831	335	252	871	983	1,340	1,268
MINGO	360	197	1,060	1,609	299	302	1,174	928	385	289	1,643	1,907	3,989	3,839
MONONGALIA	193	105	392	747	734	726	2,754	3,739	622	756	1,860	2,370	1,843	2,838
MONROE	59	33	81	163	89	100	262	196	67	42	332	412	949	777
MORGAN	36	35	69	131	86	103	128	143	37	30	256	352	633	283
NICHOLAS	167	92	378	715	315	214	75	105	0	41	950	1,173	1,912	2,386
OHIO	151	124	742	879	606	439	2,513	2,080	861	698	2,316	2,366	2,117	2,278
PENDLETON	28	17	100	70	71	74	197	185	69	54	203	221	566	319
PLEASANTS	35	16	60	112	71	71	29	33	8	10	278	324	393	487
POCAHONTAS	48	24	108	97	76	76	105	88	9	16	258	316	365	552
PRESTON	154	78	419	607	343	266	138	141	46	55	869	1,027	2,123	1,784
PUTNAM	115	81	284	465	430	425	169	336	68	129	980	1,494	1,314	1,618
RALEIGH	437	268	1,070	2,038	610	658	7,413	6,465	2,424	2,043	2,769	3,572	4,153	5,742
RANDOLPH	143	100	316	452	284	280	349	359	60	75	872	1,116	1,678	1,974
RITCHIE	51	30	95	182	109	86	20	22	0	8	382	421	718	868
ROANE	97	51	176	363	161	126	146	64	0	11	474	672	922	1,520
SUMMERS	95	44	335	346	127	90	1,241	660	182	115	612	579	1,236	1,048
TAYLOR	76	45	238	354	175	139	173	151	44	38	586	629	943	1,118
TUCKER	29	17	64	86	79	69	27	25	0	12	250	211	512	410
TYLER	45	24	107	182	113	82	23	39	0	9	307	351	608	515
UPSHUR	114	101	194	538	253	221	182	236	36	43	648	947	1,305	1,723
WAYNE	220	162	562	874	452	452	119	147	29	48	1,477	1,656	3,358	3,035
WEBSTER	87	49	339	476	149	95	17	25	2	10	526	576	1,439	1,356
WETZEL	94	56	267	411	235	200	74	74	0	21	769	789	923	1,291
WIRT	19	13	60	118	44	48	17	8	0	2	119	198	295	339
WOOD	337	210	1,005	1,409	988	817	1,138	1,346	387	477	3,392	3,829	3,963	3,940
WYOMING	267	122	758	1,153	245	198	489	317	158	92	1,262	1,400	2,991	3,004

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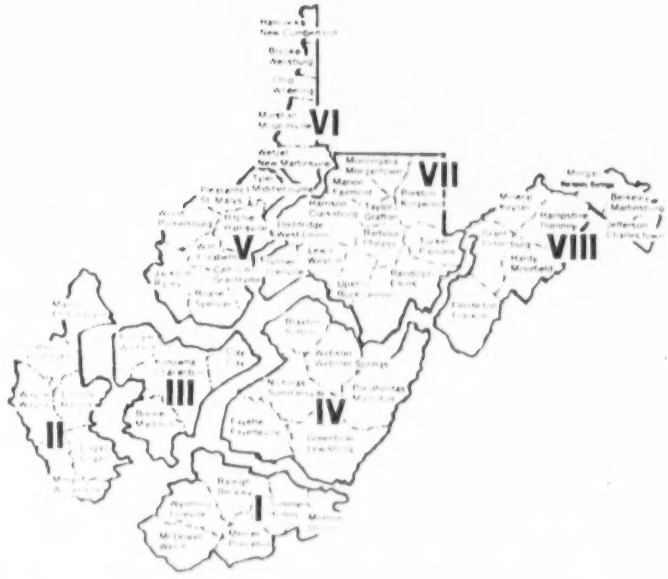

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WV KIDS COUNT Fund

The WV KIDS COUNT Fund was formed in February of 1989 to begin a partnership between government and the private sector to support solutions for West Virginia's children. The mission of the KIDS COUNT Fund is to improve the lives of West Virginia's children by mobilizing the private and public sector to create prevention and early intervention programs, policies and strategies. Members of the KIDS COUNT Fund are among the state's most influential and respected business, labor, community and religious leaders.

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The overall mission of the Survey Research Center is to provide an avenue for social and applied research that is in the interest of the state of West Virginia, its people and localities and affiliated organizations.

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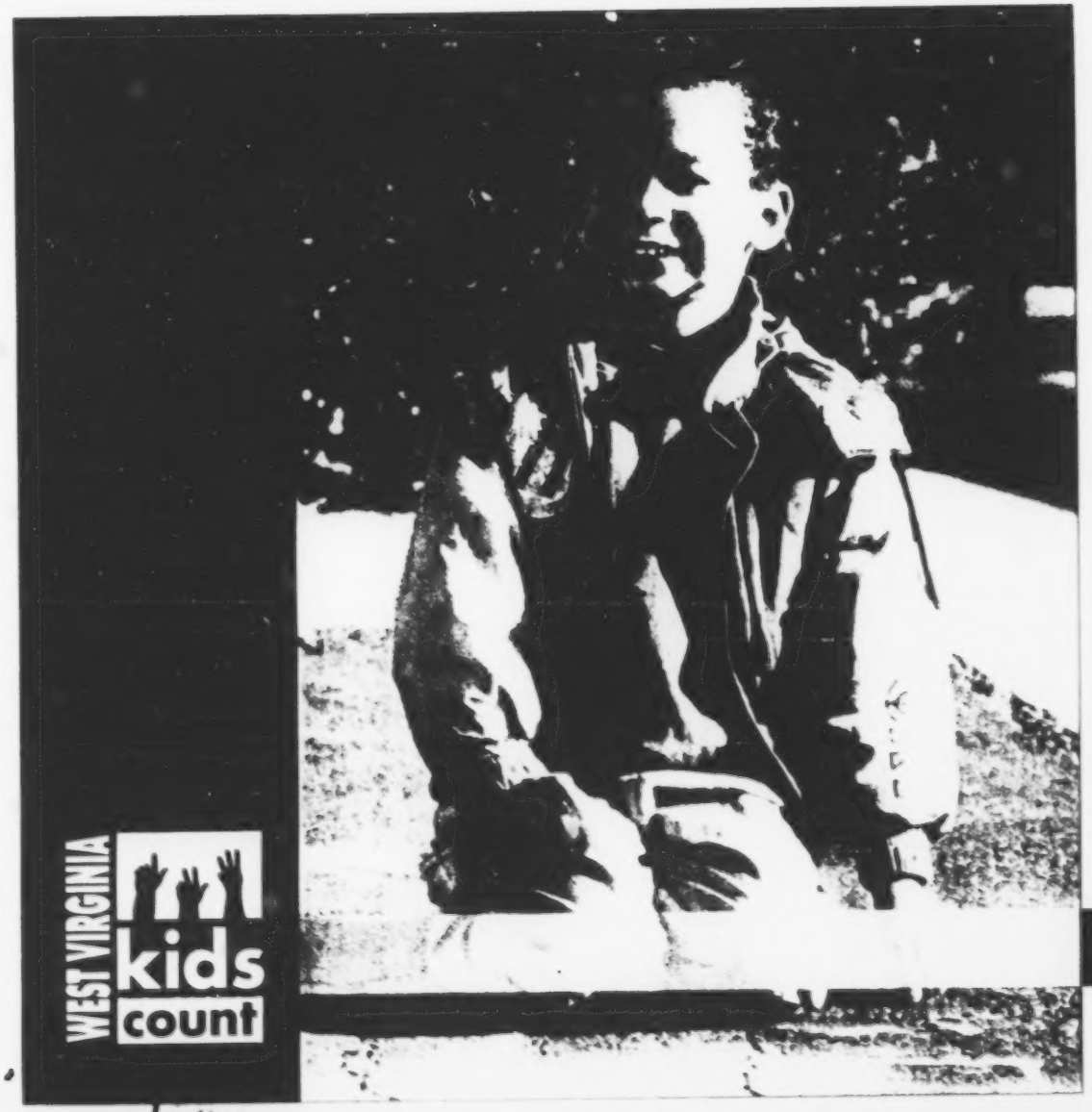

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